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Part One
Pages 1-8

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IN COUNCIL WITH PLATT

Assistants in the Schemes Against New-York City Instructed.

THE PEOPLE'S MIGHTY PROTEST

At To-Night's Mass Meeting in the Cooper Union the Methods of the Boss from Tioga Will Be Emphatically Denounced.

Mr. Platt and two or three of the most capable of his assistants in the job he now has on hand of perpetuating boss rule in this city had a council of war last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The men whose scheme of filching from **the people** the results of their balloting **last November** is to be denounced to-night at Cooper Union were in the Tioga man's rooms for periods covering from half an hour to an hour and a half.

Senator Lexow, whose report on the police investigation, and the bills based on that report for reorganizing the Police Department will come in for a good share of the protest to-night, was one of the first to reach the ex-Senator.

Edward Lauterbach, whom Mr. Platt has placed in charge of the New-York City machine, reached the hotel at about the same time, and at length Louis F. Payne, who has for years been Mr. Platt's agent outside the railing in the Assembly Chamber at Albany put in an appearance.

There were various other statesmen within call, among them Senators Kilburn and Higgins, and Assemblymen Malby and Glenn.

The men who grind through Mr. Platt's measures at Albany, and his distributing agents for such patronage as may result if he perpetuates the present system of politics in the Police Department, received orders as to the part they are expected to perform during the next few days, which promise to be somewhat vexatious for the boss.

There will be some things said in Cooper Union to-night which will be interesting to these partisans.

The arrangements are completed, except for minor details, for the mass meeting. The speakers will be Charles Stewart Smith, who will preside; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy; Carl Schurz, James C. Carter, President of the City Club, and Simon Sterne. They will protest against the reorganization of the Police Department on the plan proposed at Albany, and will declare in favor of such a reorganization as will enable the people to fix the responsibility for good or bad management of the department upon some official power. They will declare that the elections machinery shall be taken out of the Police Department, so far as the selection of election officers is concerned, at least, and they will insist that appointments to the force shall be governed by merit, rather than by the strength of some political "pull."

The meeting will have opportunity to adopt or condemn resolutions embodying these things.

Many of the best-known men of both political parties will be at the meeting. Hundreds who have no interests involved except the single one of maintaining decency in the management of the Police Department have expressed their sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Among them are:

Stanford White,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
W. L. Trenholm,
James Stokes,
Silas B. Brownell,
John Sloane,
Joseph H. Senner,
Charles Scribner,
W. H. Schieffelin,
W. S. Rainsford,
Henry W. Poor,
F. J. de Peyster,
W. S. Opdyke,
J. Hampden Robb,
Seth Low,
Charles Lanier,
James T. Kilbreth,
D. F. Appleton,
A. P. Atterbury,
Samuel P. Avery,
E. L. Baylies,
Charles C. Beaman,
Frederic H. Best,
Dr. A. Berghaus,
C. N. Bliss,
F. Bronson,
William L. Brown,
Hubert Cillis,
J. A. Johnson,
W. R. Huntington,
William Jay,
E. F. Holbrook,
George B. Grinnell,
R. W. Gilder,
Paul Fuller,
W. Bayard Cutting,
J. L. Cadwalader,
Francis C. Barlow,
Henry I. Barbey,
Frank H. Dodd,
Peter Marié,
L. J. Callanan,
Julius Blumberg,
R. W. G. Welling,
Elihu Root,
James A. Scrymser,
Dr. D. B. St. J. Roosa,
Robert Sewell,
John Noble Stearns,
Edmund C. Stedman,
William R. Stewart,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
John A. Stewart,
Edmund Coffin,
C. H. Dodge,
W. G. Dominick,
James H. Dunham,
Dorman B. Eaton,
Admiral Erben,
William M. Evarts,
Ewald Fleitman,
D. Willis James,
Alman Goodwin,
Edward Grosse,
W. C. Gulliver,
I. Hall,
Abram S. Hewitt,
Wm. B. Hornblower,
D. Huntington,
Dr. E. G. Janeway,
Dr. John C. Jay,
John S. Kennedy,
F. M. Markoe,
Henry A. Oakley,
Peter B. Olney,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
James P. Archibald,
John H. Rhoades,
Herman Ridder,
George L. Rives,
J. F. Kernochan,
G. W. Van Wyck,
Salem H. Wales,
B. F. Watson,
Jean Weil,
Jacob Wendell,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Buchanan Winthrop,
R. Fulton Cutting,
George M. Cumming,
Henry L. Calman,
J. Holmes Butler,
A. J. Shipman, Jr.,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Theodore Sutro,
R. B. MacArthur,
Dr. T. G. Thomas,
Bishop H. C. Potter,
Charles H. Marshall,
Richard M. Hunt,
Henry Holt,
George E. Dodge,
Richard H. Derby,
Charles P. Daly,
Edward Cooper,
C. F. Chandler.

Preparations are well under way for about twenty other meetings to be held in many parts of the city during the week, at which the same protests against Platt and Plattism, and the same plans for a businesslike reorganization of the Police Department will be made. Chief among these will be a mass meeting in Harlem and a meeting of the German-American Reform Union, the latter to be held in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, Wednesday night.

Mr. Samuel's Fatal Fall.

Emanuel Samuel, who is in the real estate business in Toronto, Canada, met with a fatal accident last evening while visiting the family of his father-in-law, Morris Jacobs, at 171 West Seventy-eighth Street. After dinner, about 4 o'clock, he was walking up and down the hallway of the third floor, where the Jacobs family lives, enjoying a cigar. The window opening on the air shaft was open, and in some way he fell through to the bottom.

Mr. Samuel sustained a compound fracture of the skull and died at 6 o'clock. Mr. Jacobs said last night that Mr. Samuel was in good circumstances. His wife died recently.

Eloped with His Young Pupil.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—Among the passengers on the steamer Mongolian from Liverpool to-day booked to Vancouver were John Brown, aged fifty, and Gertrude Bentley, aged eighteen, registered as man and wife. They were arrested here on instructions from the girl's father, a wealthy Liverpool manufacturer. Brown, who is a graduate of Oxford and Miss Bentley's tutor, left a wife and five children behind. He was subsequently liberated, and engaged counsel in an endeavor to obtain the girl's release.

Secretary Lamont at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, accompanied by his family and Private Secretary John Seager and Mrs. Seager, spent the day here visiting friends. Mr. Lamont said his visit was one of pleasure and declined to be seen by press representatives. The party left for Washington this evening.

STATEMENT BY GREENHUT

Defends His Acts as President of the Whisky Trust—Has Been No Willful Mismanagement, He Says.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 3.—President Greenhut left to-night for Chicago. Before leaving he gave out for publication the sworn statement of the Board of Directors of the Whisky Trust adopted at their meeting in Chicago. It is a document of about 2,000 words. It says, in part:

"We state that all charges of willful mismanagement or of wasting the assets are utterly groundless, false, and untrue. All our acts have been according to our best judgment, in the interest of the company and its stockholders, and if there has been any error it was an error of judgment on the part of the Board of Directors.

"The acts complained of, and especially the issuance of bonds, were done, as we understand the charges, prior to the annual meeting of 1894. The facts touching the issue of bonds were as follows:

"In the Fall of 1892 and the Spring of 1893 the company manufactured very large quantities of spirits, purchasing additional distilleries for that purpose, in anticipation of a greatly increased trade, due, in large part, to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury of an increase in the tax and the introduction of a bill in Congress for that purpose.

"Competition grew rapidly and there was a falling off in demand, making it impossible to sell the product. The rebate holders were uneasy and were afraid they would not be repaid.

"The Directors believed the stringency to be but temporary, and that the issuance of bonds would tide them over till better times. Previous to this time, a full meeting of the stockholders, after hearing the recommendations of the President, had instructed the Directors to follow out his suggestions.

"The bonds were issued, and two and a half millions placed with the Central Trust Company of New-York to secure rebate voucher holders.

"Owing to the stringency of the money market, the other million that were to be sold went begging for purchasers, and finally the Directors were forced to accept 50 cents on the dollar, every dollar of which was turned into the treasury of the company."

The part of the statement referring to the quo warranto proceedings instituted by the Attorney General of Illinois and the serious effect it had on the financial standing of the trust runs as follows:

"The uncertainty surrounding the continued existence of the company greatly increased the embarrassment and difficulties of the board, and had much to do with the financial embarrassments of the company in preventing it from borrowing money with which to do business and tax pay its goods.

"The well-known condition of affairs confronting the company at the time of the increase in the tax last Summer is gone over. The board used every effort, when it became known the la wwould pass, to obtain the money, and had every assurance of obtaining it. Six million dollars had been promised until the last day before the law became operative. At the last moment their effort proved futile and the company was left with a large product on hand.

"For some time after this the demand was limited, and the inability of the company to sell any more bonds rendered its financial condition most deplorable."

RAIDS ON TWO BILLIARD ROOMS

Manager, Cashier, Attendants, and Eight Patrons Arrested at Daly's—At Slosson's, 29 Arrests.

Maurice Daly's billiard room, at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, was raided shortly before 9 o'clock last evening. Nearly all of the thirty-six tables in the room were in use. This was reported to the police of the Thirtieth Street Station by two men who refused to give their names or addresses. They stated, however, that they owned a poolroom in the precinct, and that their place had been raided about five times for allowing Sunday pool playing.

When a Sergeant and two policemen reached the place they found it just as had been reported by the strangers, and about seventy persons in the place playing or lounging around. They arrested Manager Charles Hamacher, forty-six years old, of 148 East Thirtieth Street, and took him to the station house

When the policemen were seen by the occupants, they made a hurried exit from the place, some with their coats on their arms, and this caused considerable excitement on Broadway.

Meanwhile, Sergt. Halpin had received word from another quarter that there was playing and some disturbance at Daly's place, and he detailed a squad of fifteen men to the place. When the squad arrived, nearly all had left, but they arrested a few that had lagged behind. William Kelp, cashier, and five attendants, with eight patrons of the poolroom, were taken to the station house.

The men were arrested for violating Section 265 of the Penal Code, which prohibits the playing of all games on the Sabbath. A violation of this law is a misdemeanor.

When Mr. Daly was told of the raid he immediately went to the station house and gave bail for his employes.

Detective Waters of Capt. Pickett's precinct was refused admission when he applied at George F. Slosson's billiard hall, at Broadway and Twenty-second Street, at 11:30 last night. He crowded in when the door was opened to admit patrons, and arrested Slosson.

The detective went to the Thirtieth Street Station House with his prisoner, leaving a policeman on guard at the door to prevent any of those inside from escaping. The reserves were ordered out, and the men in the place taken to the station house. There were twenty-nine prisoners. They were locked up, and immediately there was a scurrying of messengers to procure bondsmen.

ATTACKED HIS FRIEND WITH AN AXE

Softening of the Brain Develops into Homicidal Mania.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Feb. 3.—Hiram Jones, who is a well-known resident of this city, suddenly developed homicidal madness last night, and made a savage attack with an axe upon Daniel Goff, a well-to-do brick manufacturer, who lived with Jones in his handsome residence on Broad Street.

Goff and his wife were sitting quietly reading, when Jones stole into the room, and, without warning, struck Mr. Goff on the head with an axe, felling him to the floor. Before Mrs. Goff could go to her husband's assistance Jones struck the prostrate man twice again in the head. Mrs. Goff sprang upon the infuriated madman, and clung to him until her husband struggled to his feet, and then Jones broke away and fled from the house. Later he returned, and was put under restraint.

For some time past Jones has been developing softening of the brain, but he gave no indications of becoming a furious maniac. He was taken to the asylum at Trenton to-day. While Mr. Goff's injuries are serious they will probably not prove fatal.

HOTEL BURNED IN M'KEESPORT, PENN.

One of the Guests, a Man from Pittsburg, Cannot Be Found.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Feb. 3.—Fire which started in the Hotel Columbia destroyed the hotel, Odd Fellows' Hall, two dwellings, and a commission house. The loss is $33,000.

One of the guests of the hotel is missing and is believed to have perished.

The register was destroyed, and the only thing remembered of the man is that he was from Pittsburg.

Dinner to Beerbohm Tree.

Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, was entertained at dinner last evening by the Aborigines Club at the Hotel Waldorf. Among those present were Judge O'Brien, John W. Mackay, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; District Attorney John R. Fellows, ex-Judge Truax, Judge Pryor, and others.

MADE PRISONERS IN CHINA

A Party from the American War Ship Concord Captured.

THEY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT A NATIVE

Overpowered by Numbers and Carried Off Into Captivity—An Armed Force Sent to the Rescue.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai:

"A Chin-Kiang dispatch dated Feb. 2 says that a small hunting party from the American war ship Concord accidentally shot a native on Friday, and was overpowered and carried off by other natives.

"An armed force was sent to rescue the party. Nothing further was known of the affair when the dispatch left Chin-Kiang."

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic station is Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, whose flagship, the Baltimore, was at Chefoo Jan. 23. To him would naturally be referred any question of action which might lead to an international complication, but commanding officers of vessels not in immediate presence of a flag officer have sufficient authority to take such measures in cases of this sort as they may deem to be proper.

Commander Joseph E. Craig commands the Concord, which is one of the cruisers of the new navy. He is a New-Yorker by birth, and has an excellent record. His vessel, the Concord, carries a crew of 180 all told. As it is not the custom in the service to allow enlisted men to engage in hunting parties, the presumption is that the party which has got into trouble was composed of officers of the ship. The vessel carries a guard of marines, and these were doubtless called upon to go to the rescue of the captured hunters.

The cruiser has a battery of six six-inch rifles. Other ships of the United States Navy now on the China station are the cruisers Charleston and Yorktown, the gunboats Monocacy, Machias, and Petrel, and the Baltimore, flagship of the squadron. The cruiser Detroit is en route for the station.

OFFICIALS UNAWARE OF ANY LOSS

Reported Loss of $600,000 Worth of the Standard Company's Oil.

A statement was printed yesterday morning that a break in one of the Standard Oil Company's pipe lines which runs under the North River from the New-Jersey shore to the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street, this city, had caused a loss of $600,000 worth of oil to the company.

The pipe line in question is an important one. After leaving the North River it passes underground through Ninety-sixth Street, and thence under the East River to the refineries in Long Island City.

William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, said last evening:

"If there had been a break in the pipe line that had caused a loss of $600,000, I think I should have been likely to hear something about it. But no mention of anything of the kind has been made to me. I saw the Superintendent of Construction Saturday, but he said nothing about it. I do not see, either, how a break in the line could cause such a great loss, as the pumps would be stopped at once and the valves in the pipe would be closed, cutting off the flow of oil. It is barely possible, however, that a detail of this kind might not be brought to my notice."

John D. Archbold, one of the Standard Oil Company's Superintendents, was seen at his home, 20 East Thirty-seventh Street. He said he had heard nothing about any oil geyser in the North River, and that if the accident had occurred it would certainly have been reported to him.

It may be that divers have been making some repairs on the line.

WON'T TELL HOW HE WAS STABBED

John Sheehan Found with His Face Covered with Cuts at His Home.

A man came running up to Policeman Corcoran at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue about 9:30 o'clock last evening, and told him that a man had been murdered down the street. Corcoran followed the man to 338 East Thirty-fifth Street, and on the top floor found, lying in his room upon a bed, John Sheehan, twenty-two years old, covered with blood from a number of stab wounds in his face.

While Corcoran went to summon an ambulance, Sheehan started to walk to Bellevue Hospital.

Nine wounds were found on his face by the doctor. A long cut across the forehead, another across the face, three on the right cheek, one under the left eye, and the end of his nose was hanging by a slender piece of flesh.

After having his wounds dressed, Sheehan refused, when questioned, to tell who did the cutting. He lives with a Mrs. McKitterick and her son at 338 East Thirty-fifth Street.

The police were first inclined to arrest Sheehan on suspicion, and after coming from Bellevue Hospital he was taken to the prison ward of the hospital. He objected strenuously on being locked up, and it required two policemen to get him to the cage.

At one time, while the police were questioning him, Sheehan said that a man named O'Hare, who lives at 162 Amsterdam Avenue, had stabbed him. Sheehan had been arrested once for stabbing a man.

Slept While Burglars Were Busy.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 3.—Burglars entered the house of Augustine N. Lawrence, in Bard Avenue, Livingston, last night, opened closets, drawers, and the sideboard on the first floor, and tied up in a tablecloth several hundred dollars' worth of silver.

Apparently they were frightened off, for they left this bundle, and only a few articles are missing.

The household knew nothing of their presence until this morning.

A Fusion Ticket Nominated.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Feb. 3.—Town conventions were held here last night by Republicans and Independent Democrats. A fusion ticket was nominated, the places being divided between the two parties.

The following are the candidates: For Supervisor—Frank Foggin; for Collector of Taxes—Henry L. Simonson; for Justice of the Peace—Charles W. Schuetzendorf; for Highway Commissioner—Cornelius Simonson.

Justice Seymour Arrested.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 3.—Justice of the Peace George F. Seymour was arrested late last night, on a bench warrant issued by a United States court at Trenton, on the charge of being implicated in the Hansee pension frauds.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine, and gave bail to appear for examination to-morrow morning.

Died in His Special Car.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Henry Waterbury, senior member of the firm of Waterbury & Sons of Oriskany, started on a Southern tour in a special car on Thursday. A telegram has been received stating that he died suddenly while passing through Alabama yesterday. He was seventy-five years old.

A BOND CALL IN A DAY OR TWO

That Is What Is Expected in Washington, Notwithstanding the Silence of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Notwithstanding the silence of the Treasury Department on the subject of a bond issue, it is believed that the preparations for an issue are nearly perfected, except at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and that the call will be issued in a day or two. Many indications point to an effort on the part of the Administration to make the issue attractive to foreign investors, upon the ground that to secure gold abroad for the bonds would assure the Treasury relief to a greater degree and for a longer period than if the purchases were made by domestic investors.

The members of the House have learned to accept the assurance of Mr. Springer that the latest Treasury bill will be passed. The only chance for it will be the acceptance of some such compromise as that suggested by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, who advises that there should be incorporated in the measure a provision for withdrawing the silver notes, coining the silver bullion into dollars, and thus forcing the use of silver by the cancelation of a part of the paper currency. He would not withdraw greenbacks, but he thinks that the holding of them as security for the issues of national banks would keep them out of the way of the Treasury and stop the presentation of them as demands for gold.

Ex-Gov. Flower has come to Washington to talk with some of his old Congressional friends and to advise the President to authorize an issue of one hundred millions of bonds. He thinks it is essential to do this to tide the Treasury over the period necessary to demonstrate that the present tariff is sufficient to furnish the Government with revenues more than equal to the expenditures.

"The bonds ought to be issued now," said Mr. Flower. "They ought to have been issued in 1892. And we should sell them abroad, for our bonds would fill a vacuum there and the gold would fill our Treasury. Some people think that a bond issue would make hard times harder. I believe that the contrary would be the result and that the restoration of the gold supply by the sale of our bonds abroad would make good times.

"I am here to tell my old friends in Congress that this is the view of many New-York men who have the interests of the country at heart, and that it is inspired by motives of patriotism as well as good business sense."

WELCOMED TO PROTESTANTISM

MRS. ERDELYI, ONCE A CATHOLIC, RECEIVED INTO THE CHURCH.

Public Ceremonies in Hope Chapel—Questions Answered Through an Interpreter.

Mrs. Irma Erdelyi, the Hungarian widow who, on Jan. 23, tore from her husband's coffin the symbols of the Roman Catholic faith, and renounced that form of religion, last night publicly accepted the Protestant faith, and was admitted as a member of the Hope Presbyterian Chapel, at 339 East Fourth Street.

Much interest was manifested in the ceremony because of the fact that both belonged to families of noble birth in Hungary, and also because of the romance attaching to their early life. They had been lovers in childhood, had been separated, each had married, and both had been bereaved before they met again in America, and became man and wife.

Mr. Erdelyi was proprietor and editor of the Amerikai Nemzetoer, a Hungarian paper.

The trouble at the funeral arose out of the refusal of three different Catholic priests to perform the funeral services because Mr. Erdelyi's illness unexpectedly proved fatal, and he had not received the last rites of the Church.

At the services last night in Hope Chapel, the Rev. John B. Devins was accompanied to the platform by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox and the Rev. Dr. George C. Seiberd of the Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J. Dr. Seiberd delivered an earnest address in German.

Pastor Devins preached a short sermon from the words of St. Matthew, xv., 28: "Oh, woman, great is thy faith." He referred briefly to the Biblical account of Ruth's conversion to another faith, and the conversion of Paul to Christianity. He made a passing reference to the incident at the funeral of Mr. Erdelyi, and said he desired to make it plainly understood that he was invited to conduct the funeral service, and that Mrs. Erdelyi's change of faith was of her own volition, and that there had not been any proselytizing on his part.

Mrs. Erdelyi was not present, he said, to do any renouncing, but to publicly accept the Protestant faith. He had been assured by her that the change was not made in an unguarded moment, but with due deliberation, and, in view of the public attention that had been called to her action, it had been deemed best that her admittance to membership in the Presbyterian Church should be in the form of a public ceremony. She had desired to make a public announcement of her new faith.

The speaker said he had had no quarrel with Roman Catholic priests; many of them, in fact, were his friends.

There were many people in this city who were Hungarians by birth but Roman Catholics by training, yet they all had the spirit of liberty burning strongly in their breasts. Roman Catholics and Protestants together worshipped the same Christ. His duty was not to denounce one Church or another, but to point them all to the Saviour of the world.

The pastor then called on Mrs. Erdelyi to rise, and she stepped forward and stood immediately in front of the pulpit. She was dressed in very deep mourning and appeared perfectly calm. The confessional was read and the usual questions as to her belief asked. They were interpreted into Hungarian for her by Ignai Weltner, and after she had declared her belief and answered all the questions in the affirmative the pastor bade her a hearty welcome into the Church.

Bad Men from Long Island.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 3.—George E. Hawkins of Setauket, L. I., last night played a confidence game on Theodore Olsen, a shoe dealer; J. P. Frances, a clothing merchant, and A. Dickerman & Son, dry goods dealers. Hawkins secured nearly $100 in cash and goods. He was caught by the Sheriff, and will be arraigned Monday. William Smith, a suspected counterfeiter, last night passed a counterfeit two-dollar bill. He was captured, but he succeeded in burning other notes. He will also be arraigned Monday. Hawkins and Smith apparently belong to the same gang.

Larvin's Ungrateful Assailants.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—John Larvin of 240 Grand Street died from pneumonia at the City Hospital this morning.

Larvin was assaulted two weeks ago by two men. They were arrested. He pleaded with Justice Potts for their release, and they were discharged. Two nights later they broke into Larvin's cobbler's shop, at 129 Montgomery Street, and stole all his tools and material.

The physicians say that the assault on Larvin had nothing to do with his death, but Chief Murphy will make an investigation.

Ferryboat and Float in Collision.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn, plying on the Thirty-ninth Street line, was disabled yesterday morning by collision with a railroad float. The accident took place at 8:45, shortly after the boat had left her South Ferry slip. The float, which was in tow of the tug Honeybird, was struck on the port side.

The ferryboat's forward rudder was broken. The tug C. P. Raymond took the disabled craft in tow and conducted her to her South Brooklyn slip. The float was slightly damaged. There were only a few passengers on board the ferryboat.

TOOK IT TO BE A WRECK

Great Excitement Over Something Seen in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO TUGS GO TO THE RESCUE

Search Stopped by Darkness—Many Believe the Object Seen Was the Chicora's Hulk with Men on It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Great excitement prevailed for hours this afternoon and evening among the people along the shore of Lake Michigan, from South Chicago to Whiting, Ind., on account of a general circulation of the report that the hull of the steamer Chicora, which was lost on Jan. 21 or Jan. 22, was floating outside the ice fields between those places, and that the forms of human beings could be discerned moving on the hull.

The search so far conducted, while it has not led to the discovery of anything in the shape of wreckage or rafts with living persons on board, has not been exhaustive, on account of the darkness overtaking the searchers on the tugs, which were dispatched to the place of excitement as soon as the news was received.

The report was believed by the Graham & Morton Transportation Company officials, who made arrangements to bring the relatives and friends of the Chicora crew from Benton Harbor to this city, but when the tugs returned without finding anything encouraging, the order for the train was countermanded.

The old lake men who have studied the Chicora disaster place no credence in the positive statements of reliable persons that they saw the hull of the steamer and human beings moving on it, for the simple reason that since the ill-fated vessel left Milwaukee, two weeks ago to-morrow, for Benton Harbor, with twenty-nine persons aboard, westerly winds have prevailed invariably, which would blow any part of the Chicora toward the Michigan shore, where the wreckage has been found, and it is not possible, in their opinion, for the vessel to have drifted toward this shore. However, the tugs Protection and Calumet, which were sent from this city to Whiting to verify the reports, will resume the search to-morrow morning.

The crews on the tugs say they spied an object which looked like the hull of a vessel or a raft, and that on their trip from Chicago they encountered hummocks of snow-laden ice, with numerous gulls thereon, which might easily have been mistaken for part of a vessel occupied by human beings by the hundreds of excited persons who lined the lake shores.

The object which gave birth to the most intense excitement and feverish hope in three States was first spied off South Chicago at 10 o'clock this morning. It appeared to be 10 feet high and 150 feet long, and it was lying between large ice floes. It was floating south.

The police were first informed, and they called on the life-saving crew to get out the boat from Jackson Park. An attempt to reach the supposed wreck in the lifeboat was frustrated by the pack ice, which was wedged against the shore for miles.

The fireboat Chicago made a similar effort, but had to abandon it after fighting the ice for an hour.

The tugs Protection and Calumet were ordered from the Chicago River at 1 o'clock to make the trip to Whiting. The Calumet remained at South Chicago while the Protection crunched the ice for several miles beyond Whiting, which is twenty miles south of this city.

The Protection returned at 9 o'clock, and the Captain reported that the only tangible thing that had been sighted was a plank covered with gulls and ducks.

The most remarkable thing in connection with the alleged discovery is that scores of marine men, with glasses, and other people equally reliable under ordinary conditions, declare positively that they could see men moving on a raft or a vessel's hull. The object was also seen by the people of Hammond, which is several miles south of Whiting.

Newspaper bulletins in the city added to the popular excitement, everybody hoping even against his cooler judgment that the report was true, yet at the same time doubting that human beings could live for two weeks in the freezing weather which has prevailed.

A relief train was sent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from South Chicago to Whiting at 4 o'clock and returned at 7:30 o'clock. The people on board saw what they took to be the wreck lying stationary off Whiting, and it remained so until darkness shut the object from sight.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 3.—When the report that the hull of the Chicora had been discovered off South Chicago reached here, there was much excitement. The news spread like wildfire throughout the twin cities. Men ran through the streets to make known the glad tidings, and hundreds soon gathered around the Graham & Morton Company's office and every place where information could be obtained regarding the vessel.

Meetings that were being held throughout the cities were soon closed for want of congregations and the streets were crowded with people.

A special train was at once arranged for by the Graham & Morton Company to go to Whiting but the order was countermanded upon receipt of news that the tugs had found nothing of the Chicora's hull.

Cornerstone of a New Synagogue Laid.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 3.—The cornerstone of the new synagogue of the Congregation Sharey Teflio, a picture and description of which appeared in last Sunday's New-York Times, was laid this afternoon by Louis Gotthainer, President of the Board of Trustees. The Rev. Jacob Lubin, rabbi of the congregation, offered prayer at the commencement and close of the exercises. The Rev. Edward Hale of the First Unitarian Church delivered the address, and the congregation choir, assisted by Prof. J. O. B. Harrison on the organ, furnished the music. A number of city officials were present by invitation.

Expensive Osculation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Sarah M. Pierce has secured a verdict of $2,500 for a kiss stolen from her by A. B. Carpenter. The offense occurred nearly three years ago, and the legal proceedings arising from it have been dragging along ever since. Mrs. Pierce sued for $5,000. Carpenter is a wealthy contractor, and has a wife and several children.

A Fatal Fall on the Ice.

William Paulsen, sixty-three years old, a broker, died in his house, 8 Riverview Terrace, Feb. 1, from injuries he received by falling on the ice Jan. 10.

He sustained several scratches on his face, and paralysis and erysipelas set in, causing his death. The Coroner was notified of his death yesterday.

MESSAGES TO THE PRESIDENT

Warm Indorsement of His Financial Views by Commercial Bodies North and South, East and West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Numerous expressions of opinion from public bodies as to the President's recent financial message have been received in the White House mail, all of them being of a highly commendatory character. Among the communications received are the following:

Norfolk and Portsmouth (Va.) Cotton Exchange.—In the opinion of our merchants it is eminently desirable in the close relations we bear toward foreign countries that our standard of value should be the same as other nations of the first class, both for the facile exchange of commodities and for obtaining credit from older nations on easy terms when desired, and we heartily indorse the plans of the President contained in his message.

Louisville (Ky.) Board of Trade.—With an abiding faith in the ability of the Government to meet all demands upon it, we call upon the representatives in Congress to sustain the President in his efforts to re-establish the public credit, to restore confidence to commercial circles, and to fix our currency on a stable foundation, reminding them that, however varied the forms of our currency, there can be but one standard of value, and that, by common consent of nations, is gold; that, thirty years after the close of the war, the Government should begin the redemption of its promises to pay, commonly called greenbacks, issued to carry on that war; that the prevailing paralysis of trade is due, not to a lack of currency, but to a lack of confidence, and that confidence cannot be restored until it is formally declared by Congress that our willingness to meet all obligations is as great as our ability, and that this is inexhaustible.

Similar resolutions and messages have been received from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and from Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Baltimore, Cleveland, Boston, and many other cities. Hundreds of letters and telegrams have also been received at the White House from private citizens to the same effect.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Bankers' Association has wired New-York Representatives at Washington to help forward prompt action on the part of Congress to avert disaster to the Nation's credit. "The duty of every business man in the United States," said Banker William Cornell, who enjoys a national reputation as an authority on finances, "is to bring to bear upon Congress all possible influences that will aid the passage of the measure recommended by the President. In arranging for a one-hundred-million-dollar loan abroad, President Cleveland has again done the right thing and at the right time. But this can only be a temporary expedient. Permanent relief can come only by adopting the measures so earnestly recommended in the President's message."

EIGHT SAID TO HAVE PERISHED

Prospectors in the Gold Regions Along the Seine River Reported to Have Been Frozen to Death.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 3.—It is reported that eight men have perished in the unexplored gold regions along the Seine River. The party left here in January, and, according to a letter received from a survivor, the following persons have been frozen to death:

WILLIAM MACKEY,
JOHN CARTER,
TOM BARLOWE,
CHARLES McGUIRE,
WILLIAM MORTON,
A. McGUIRE,
THOMAS PURCELL,
WILLIAM BARROW.

The party left Rainy Lake City and headed up the Seine River, where camps are few and far between. The thermometer dropped to 40° below zero, and one by one the prospectors dropped behind and perished in the snow.

There are more than 200 prospectors in this region, and it is believed that there will be more reports of deaths from the cold.

MR. MAXWELL'S RESIGNATION

Attorney General Olney Did Not Call Him "An Impertinent Scoundrel."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The correspondence relating to the resignation of Solicitor General Maxwell has not yet been published, despite the statement made at the time of the announcement of the resignation that it would be. The ex-Solicitor General was seen to-night after his return from New-York and asked whether or not it was true that Attorney General Olney had called him "an impertinent scoundrel" in a letter, the receipt of which was followed by his resignation.

"Not so bad as that," answered Mr. Maxwell, smilingly. "Although there were expressions in the letter that are not ordinarily employed by ladies in conducting their correspondence."

Mr. Maxwell will go to Montgomery, Ala., to-morrow, to look after some legislation pending there affecting the interests of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, of which he is General Counsel. From there he will go again to New-York, where, it is reported, he has been offered a connection with the firm of which ex-Gov. Hoadly is the head. His family will remain in Washington, at least for the present.

DEATH OF ISAAC S. LYDECKER OF NYACK

Expired Suddenly on Returning from a Sleighride.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Isaac S. Lydecker, one of the best-known citizens of Rockland County, was found dead in his barn, in this place, at 6 o'clock this evening. He was proprietor of a boarding house named "The Ivanhoe." A great lover of good horses, he owned some that were rated the finest in the country. He went out sleighriding this afternoon, and, returning a little before 6 o'clock, went out into his barn to put the horses away.

The weather being severely cold, Mr. Lydecker sent his coachman into the house for some warm water to mix with the feed. The man went to the house for the water, and when he returned, Mr. Lydecker was lying dead on the barn floor.

An autopsy will be made to-morrow to determine the cause of death, which probably was heart disease. Mr. Lydecker was about fifty years of age. He was the son of the late James I. Lydecker, a wealthy farmer of Clarkstown. He leaves a wife.

A Fireman Injured.

Fireman John J. Dogherty, twenty-five years old, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, while engaged at a fire at 75 Chrystie Street, last night, fell from the second floor to the sidewalk. Two of his ribs were fractured, and he received a severe contusion of the back and spine. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Expects Important Hawaiian News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Hawaiian Consul General Wilder expresses the opinion that the next steamer from Honolulu will bring important news, and that it will be learned that the Royalists have been taught a salutary lesson. The steamer Australia will be due on Wednesday.

Fair for New St. Joseph's.

The ladies of the new St. Joseph's Church, at Eighty-seventh Street, near First Avenue, opened a fair in the basement of the church building last night, which will be continued for several weeks.

Howell Osborn Much Improved.

It was said last night at the home of Howell Osborn that he was much improved. His friends say he has not been seriously ill.

The Minneapolis Starts for New-York.

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 3.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed for New-York this afternoon.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Influences Which Stilled the Public Conscience When Paper Commamded Coin.

RAPID INCREASE OF THE GOLD RESERVE

Fiat Money Sanctioned by the Treasury Department and by the Supreme Court.

PAPER ISSUES BOLDLY ADVOCATED

Busy in Trade and Seeing No Danger, the People Gave Financial Delusions Full Swing.

On data taken only from official sources and gathered for the first time in form for ready reference in The New-York Times last week, the greenback was shown to have cost the people, when specie payments were resumed, more than $1,782,000,000. Its cost for the war period alone, from March 10, 1862, when it first appeared, to June 30, 1865, exceeded $1,000,000,000. It cost $600,000,000 additional in the period of reconstruction. The remaining cost accumulated in the years preceding resumption.

When matters financial had returned to a specie basis, the greenback had behind it the pledge of the Government that 100 cents would be paid for it to anybody at any time. Plans were then ripening for the Republican National Convention, and Secretary Sherman confessed officially his infatuation with the greenback. The people found that it could be exchanged for coin at par. This seemed to argue well for it, since nearly every one could recall when its exchange value had been only 35 cents and when Congress had not dared enlarge its issue for fear it would decline yet more.

Financial notions were further perverted by the development of fiat crazes. Silver also loomed into prominence. Arguments for paper money were drawn from the record of the greenback. Even Secretary Folger brought his judicial mind to bear on the greenback, and he pronounced it cheap and profitable. Demagogues flourished with such indorsement. They rallied to the cause of inflation various elements of discontent, and well-meaning persons in many communities blindly followed.

As if to heighten the common delusion that Congress had only to stamp a rag to give it value, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the legal-tender quality of the greenback. It was a waste of time after this decision to try to get a sober hearing for sound-money doctrines in certain sections of the country, and the people at large, concerned in re-establishing their affairs, could not be roused to a sense of danger. The Treasury was filling with gold, greenback redemptions had not appreciably affected the reserve, and commercial activity had set in.

These years seemed specially favorable for nursing a folly, which for the time gave no visible sign that it would become costly. The prickings of conscience which had appeared among the lawmakers and the people in the earlier life of the greenback had been healed by the emollients of official balm and returning activity in trade.

Figures for the periods of the war, reconstruction, reaction, and resumption, to the return of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1879, published last week in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. The following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value, Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,626,509
Interest obligations.			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,699
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations.			32,329,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,286,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	229,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	16,086,195
1873	180,488,636	88½	20,756,193
1874	194,118,895	89	*21,353,088
1875	171,529,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			6,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,958,648
Redemptions			5,999,290
1877	144,209,963	93	10,094,697
Redemptions			10,007,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations.			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,310
1879—Interest obligations...			3,527,500

Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to June 30, 1879 .... *$1,782,357,452

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in the detailed tables heretofore published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the gain, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $1,782,357,452. Unless this deduction be made, the fig ures in the excess column above will foot a total of $1,806,387,452.

XXI.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the record of the greenback is as follows:

Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, recommended retiring and canceling all greenbacks in excess of $300,000,000, as contemplated by the Resumption act.

He also urged upon Congress with much force the duty of repealing the legal-tender proviso making the circulation of the notes dependent, as in the case of other promissory notes, upon the promptness with which they were redeemed in coin. He pointed out that this feature of the greenback was seriously criticised on constitutional grounds, and that it was a prerogative asserted by Congress only because of the peculiar necessities in 1862.

Neither of these recommendations was adopted. In fact, the people had then the silver question to wrestle with, and so long as the greenbacks did not bring them trouble immediately they were content. Prosperous times prevailed for a series of years and the lurking danger was not noticed, excepting by a very few "old-fashioned men." The people were deluded by the notion that they were paying no interest on this forced loan. They failed to see that the interest paid on the bonds issued to maintain the notes was practically interest on the notes. They failed, further, to see that the money locked up in the Treasury as a reserve was lying idle instead of earning something for them.

Cost of the Greenback in 1880.

Interest on bonds issued to establish the reserve	$4,145,000
Brought forward from previous years	1,782,357,452
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1880	$1,786,502,452

XXII.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the following is the greenback record:

In the discussion of the greenbacks in the report for the year 1880 Secretary Sherman discussed the objections to the greenbacks and reached the conclusion that they "are now in form, security, and convenience the best circulating medium known." They were, in his opinion, the least burdensome form of debt, and, so long as the people accepted them and they commanded coin, they were desirable.

This did not harmonize with the views expressed by him in 1862, nor with the views of Stevens, Spalding, Fessenden, and Chase, and afterward of McCulloch.

But the notes were apparently popular. It was supposed that their redeemability in gold removed the only objectionable feature, especially as only a few were annually presented.

This view appears to have been held by Secretary Charles J. Folger as well, for in his report for 1881 he refers to them as safe and convenient and profitable to the Government. He only hesitated about the constitutionality of the legal-tender proviso.

In his reports for 1882 and 1883 not a reference is made to the question of retiring them. The pledges of 1862, 1864, 1869, and 1875 were wholly forgotten in the struggle over the silver question.

Meanwhile the Supreme Court reached the appealed case of Juillard vs. Greenman, and decided that Congress had the constitutional power to issue notes and make them a legal tender, in time of peace as well as in time of war.

"This opinion," says the historian, George Bancroft, "thus confidently expressed, if it should be accepted as law, would be a death blow to the Constitution.

"Paper money is a corruption of the blood. Or paper money is the dry rot which, silently and unseen, consumes the beams and joists which support the house and its floors."

Resolutions were introduced by the awakened consciences of a few members of Congress to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit legal-tender laws applied to notes of any kind. They came to nothing. The people were wedded to their idols.

The expense of carrying the greenback went on, however.

Cost of the Greenback in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Interest upon bonds sold to provide the gold reserve, for four years	$16,580,000
Brought forward from previous years	1,786,502,452
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1884	$1,803,082,452

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

A Menace to the Stability of the Nation's Finances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative Sperry, a prominent Democratic member of the Banking and Currency Committee, says that he thinks The New-York Times is taking a right stand on the currency question, and that the paper is prosecuting it with great vigor, appealing to the intelligence of the people with an array of information which could not help but be convincing.

"The editorials on this subject," he says, "are correct as a matter of information, correct from a theoretical standpoint, and are very clear and forcible. I have always doubted whether it was absolutely necessary for the greenbacks ever to have been issued, and there can be no doubt, as explained in The New-York Times, that the issue of the greenbacks greatly enhanced the cost of the war. If the greenbacks had not been issued the war would have been carried through on a gold basis.

"Not only has the greenback proved very expensive to us in the matter of dollars and cents, but its educational influence is exceedingly bad. It accounts for many of the false theories of finance which are so prominent and troublesome at the present time. The greenbacks lay at the foundation of the Populistic cheap-money movement. The idea prevails with these people that low prices are due to a scarcity of money, and all that is necessary for the Government to do to make the country prosperous is to print more greenbacks and to issue them without limit. One distinguished Populist appeared before the Banking Committee of the last Congress in favor of a bill compelling the Government to issue greenbacks to the extent of $50 per capita, to pro rate the same among the States per capita, and in case any State should not accept them, its portion was to be pro rated in the States which would accept them. The greenbacks so issued were to be loaned to the people at 2 per cent. interest, and any person who demanded more interest or any person who would not accept the greenbacks as a payment was to be subject to criminal prosecution. The greenbacks were not to be redeemable in anything, and, instead of placing on the notes the words 'promise to pay,' it was intended to use the words, 'this is money.' That theory of money was advanced by a Congressman who correctly represented his Populistic constituents.

"My idea is that the greenbacks ought to be retired, and the quicker the better. Until they are retired, they are liable to become periodically a menace to the stability of our finances, and in the end very expensive. We have an illustration of this at the present time. It is not an easy task, however, to retire the greenbacks. A great many mn appear to have a sentimental reverence for them, as one of the great forces upon the Union side during the war. They are looked upon by these men as being the best possible paper money, because the Government is responsible for them. Another strong objection to retiring these notes is the assumption that if they were retired it would contract the volume of money in circulation. The idea that the prices of commodities, cotton and wheat for instance, and the quantity of money in circulation in a country are closely connected with each other is so firmly lodged in the minds of the Western and Southern men that no amount of statistical argument can make any impression whatever upon them.

"So far from contracting the currency, my judgment is that if the greenbacks are retired the tendency would be to expand our circulation. First, by restoring confidence and bringing money into circulation through industrial investments and developments, which money is now hoarded or loaned on short time; second, by restoring confidence in our public credit, which would be likely to turn gold shipments in this direction. As stated in The New-York Times two or three days ago, the $151,000,000 of Sherman notes which were added to our circulation under the operations of the Sherman act were followed during the same period by an export of $181,000,000 in gold, so that the effect of that intended expansion under the Sherman act was an actual contraction, and the gold shipments were largely due to the loss of confidence on the part of foreign nations in the stability of our financial system when the Sherman act took effect.

"The only way the greenbacks can be retired is by issuing gold bonds and using the gold for redeeming and canceling the notes as fast as payment is demanded. Another way of retiring them would be out of the surplus revenues of the Government, when any surplus appeared. It would have been much better if the $100,000,000 annual surplus which we had a few years ago could have been used in retiring greenbacks at par in the place of buying bonds at a high rate of premium.

A Good Tonic

Is absolutely necessary after attacks of Diphtheria, Pneumonia, or any other prostrating disease.—Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

possesses just the elements of strength for the body and vitality and richness for the blood which bring back robust health, and literally put you on your feet again.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

"A great many people fail to make a distinction between the greenback and a debt. They look upon the greenback as actual money, and do not consider that it is a note of the Government, payable on demand.

"If the greenbacks were retired only as fast as they were redeemed in gold at the actual demand of the holders, I do not think the retirement would be very rapid. As soon as confidence is restored in the ability of the Government to pay gold on demand, the demand for this metal would be checked. This was well illustrated by the operation of the Resumption act. In the year 1879 the Government redeemed in gold $11,456,536 in greenbacks. The next year it redeemed a little over $500,000, in 1881 only $28,000, in 1882 $115,000, in 1883 none, and in the eleven years from 1879 to 1890, inclusive, only $28,344,940. As soon as the Sherman act became operative the redemption of these notes was much more rapid, the maximum being reached in the calendar year 1894, the redemption of Sherman notes and greenbacks in that year amounting to $141,744,003.

"In addition to the sentimental feeling for the greenbacks, and the idea now prevalent that it is the best money we can possibly have, and that the retirement of them would mean a contraction of the circulating medium, there is another argument, and that is that it would be very expensive for the Government to retire $500,000,000 of paper money by issuing $500,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. Every one accepts the expense, if the bonds should bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent., as equal to an annual charge of $15,000,000. I recently had some estimates made to ascertain what would be the expense to the Government if all the greenbacks and Sherman notes should be retired, and if, at the same time, bank circulation should be issued to an equal amount to carry a tax, as now, of 1 per cent. Figured upon that basis, the annual charge to the Government would only be about $7,800,000, or a trifle more than half the amount that the public is led to believe the Government would be compelled to pay. Of course, if the 3 per cent. bond should command a premium, the expense would be much less, and if the tax on bank circulation should be reduced, the expense would be that much more, and if bank circulation was not taken out to replace the greenbacks, that would also disturb some calculations.

"Stating the problem in the manner that I have, we can see that the annual expense would only be about one-half the amount it is generally estimated. I have assumed, for the purpose of calculation, that the Government has, as an asset, $100,000,000 in gold. The following table will explain my estimate":

Amount of United States notes	$346,681,016
Amount of Treasury notes of 1890	150,823,731
Total	$497,504,747
Allow for lost and destroyed	7,504,747
Probable net amount	$490,000,000
Less amount to be redeemed with gold reserves	100,000,000
Available for conversion into 3 per cent. bonds	$390,000,000
Annual interest charge at 3 per cent	$11,700,000
If circulation be issued to par value of bonds, bank tax of 1 per cent. would be	3,900,000
Net increase of interest charge	$7,800,000

Representative Warner's interest in the articles which have been published for the past few days in The New-York Times, showing what the cost has been to the Government of allowing the greenbacks to remain outstanding, was shown to-day when he exhibited his wallet packed with clippings of everything that has thus far been published on the subject. This is what he had to say about the greenbacks:

"I am in favor of retiring the greenbacks. I am absolutely opposed to the issue of any Government paper, and especially to any legal-tender paper whatever, whether it is by the Government or any one else. The greenbacks are unconstitutional. They are demoralizing, both to our politics and our finances. We must retire them, either by raising money by taxation or by a bond issue. My idea is that if the Government has not the money, as it has not, to pay its demand notes in gold, it ought to borrow money on time notes—that is, bonds—and cancel its demand obligations."

Concerning the argument that has been advanced that if the greenbacks are withdrawn from circulation the volume of currency would be contracted to such an extent that serious results would follow, Mr. Warner said:

"The effective currency of any country is increased by taking from it any fiat element, and decreased by adding to it any amount depending upon fiat. If we can repeal the legal-tender laws and all laws restricting the bank-note currency, except such as may be necessary to provide for its security and pay for destroying all Government paper, we shall never be troubled by lack of currency."

Referring to the circulation of national bank notes, he said:

"I am not in favor of bank-note currency based on bonds as security, or any bank-note currency whatever, except as an incident to discount business, and limit it in proportion to it—a limitation in proportion to capital being, perhaps, the most summary manner in which to reach this."

Speaking of the export of gold, he said:

"So long as gold exports are legitimate, they are of no consequence whatever any more than would be the diminution of my own limited gold possessions by my payment of a twenty-dollar gold piece for goods that were worth it. If, however, gold exports result from currency which is unsound, they are then serious, just as would be my own loss if instead of using my double eagle to buy commodities which I desired, I had been fooled into spending it for 'green goods.'"

TO UTILIZE A MURDERER IN POLITICS

Capt. Kolb of Alabama to Make a Peculiar Contest.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 3.—The attorneys of Eugene Byars, who is under sentence to be hanged on the 8th inst., will petition Capt. Kolb to pardon him. Gov. Oates has declined to interfere.

Capt. Kolb claims that he was elected Governor last August, and has addressed two messages to the Legislature. If he signs a pardon the Sheriff will ignore it; then the attorneys will go before a Judge and sue for a writ of habeas corpus. If the Judge declines to grant it, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. There the friends of Capt. Kolb think the election of last August will be investigated and he will get what he has been demanding—a contest of the election.

Sheriff Morrow says he will hang Byars unless Gov. Oates interferes.

His Compliment.

From The Washington Star.

"I do not wonder," said the extremely gallant man, "that women object to telling their ages."

"Indeed?" responded Miss Passeigh, a little suspiciously.

"Not a bit. They naturally dislike to have their veracity doubted, and they know that no one could believe from their looks that they are as old as they say they are."

BROMO EFFERVESCENT CAFFEINE CURES HEADACHES

AVOID all infringing Bromo Headache Cures, as the ingredients in many of them are harmful in their results.

SMALL, 10C. LARGE, $1.

SENATE WILL RECONSIDER

Japanese Treaty to be Examined Again Wednesday.

AN AMENDMENT MUST BE MODIFIED

As It Stands, This Country Could Abrogate the Treaty Prior to Date When It Would Be Operative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate saw the absurdity and gracelessness of its treatment of the Japanese in ratifying the treaty with that country so as to provide for its revocation even before it could become effective, and on Saturday reconsidered the vote by which the treaty was ratified. The reconsideration was for the purpose of affording the Senate a chance to modify the amendment by which upon one year's notice by either party the treaty could be terminated.

Mr. Frye, who was the Senator most anxious to have the amendment made, urged it on the ground that Japan should be subjected to the same restrictions as to the time of operation of treaties of commerce as were applied to other nations. Our treaties with all the favored nations, he is represented as having urged, permit us to terminate any agreement after one year's notice. With most conventions of a commercial character this argument might have been acceptable. But, while called a commercial treaty, the latest agreement with Japan really is more comprehensive, providing, notably, for the surrender by the United States of jurisdiction by its Consuls over disputes between citizens of the United States with citizens of Japan. The treaty provides for other important modifications of the relations between the two countries, and the propositions contained in it are regarded by the State Department as promising mutual advantages.

Japan is endeavoring to secure from several powers similar conventions to that signed by Minister Kurino and Secretary Gresham. Great Britain has signed one, and Germany is considering another, similar in most respects to that before the Senate. They are all identical in proposing that the treaties shall take effect in 1899. This postponement of the date of operation was made in order to afford Japan not only the time in which to conclude negotiations with other powers, but also to give the empire time in which to complete its arrangements for assuming the complete jurisdiction for which it is striving. The treaty with the United States would not become effective until more than four years after it was proclaimed.

Evidently disregarding the protection afforded to the United States in this postponement, the Senate amended the treaty so as to permit the United States, if so disposed, to abrogate the treaty at any time after its ratification, on a year's notice to Japan. Under such an amendment it would have been possible to give notice next year of a desire to revoke the treaty, two years before the day it was to become operative.

As ratified, the treaty was a disappointment to both the Japanese Minister and the Secretary of State. It is understood that the Japanese Minister did not consider the action of the Senate as an expression of distrust of the Japanese, but it was possible that the Japanese people would regard the matter in that light, and he was hopeful that the action of the Senate would be reconsidered, to enable him to make better representations to his Government than could be given with the treaty changed so absurdly. Even Mr. Frye has been candid enough to admit that it would be impossible to condemn the treaty as unsatisfactory until it could be tried, and it is certain that it cannot be tried before 1899. With that new light, it was not difficult for Senator Morgan to secure a reconsideration of the vote by which the treaty was ratified in its amended form, and the assurance that the convention would be considered again next Wednesday.

The amendment, unnecessary and objectionable as it was, did not at all grow out of distrust of Japan. It was not made in consequence of the feeling provoked by the course of the Japanese in the war with China. The Port Arthur "atrocities" were not even mentioned as a reason for refusing to grant to Japan the rights proposed to be accorded the empire under the treaty. The feeling toward Japan was kindly and trustful, or the request for full civil and commercial jurisdiction would not have been accorded. The reason for stipulating that the treaty might be made revocable in one year was that the treaty with Japan should be like treaties with other powers. That can be secured by providing that the treaty shall be revocable only after it has been in operation, and then upon one year's notice. If the Senate shall change the treaty to agree with this scheme, it may be revoked in 1900. The opportunity may be afforded, however, to make the treaty perpetual conditional upon the discharge by Japan of the important responsibilities which the treaty puts upon the empire.

REPORT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

Recommendations for the Improvement of Gedney Channel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Lighthouse Board, in its annual report, describes the needs of the establishment of the Third District, which embraces New-York Harbor. The report says of Gedney Channel, at the entrance to New-York Bay, in reference to the electric lights:

The lights were out a total of 276 nights during the year, owing to various causes. The steamer Gedney (dredge) fouled the triple-conductor cable, broke and strained it in parts, causing the red lights to be put out from April 18 to May 14, when the new cable was laid. Many lamps were broken during the stormy weather and by passing vessels striking the buoys. Repairs, however, were made promptly and efficiently by the tenders John Rodgers and Gardenia.

During the Spring the cable running from the power house at Sandy Hook to the red lights in Gedney Channel was taken up because of injuries sustained from one of the engineering dredges. On inspection the damage was found to be so great that but a small portion could be used again. After the experience gained, it seems that a single cable is cheaper, more durable, and efficient than the present tri-conductor system. It would give increased extension to the present system of lighting, and reduce greatly the cost of maintenance.

It is proposed to increase the number of lighted buoys from six to ten, and to cover a channel way of about 8,000 feet, instead of 4,000. The new dynamos, new cable, and entirely new installation will not much exceed the cost of one three-conductor, double-armored cable needed for the white or red lights in the Gedney Channel.

Before removing the old system it is proposed to install the new, and work it for at least one month.

A new steel screw steamer is recommended to take the place of the old side-wheel tender for this district. The present boat is too small to properly do the amount of work required, and so slow that valuable time is often lost. The estimate for the new vessel does not exceed $95,000. The amount required to refit the old craft—Mistletoe—would be about $40,000, and still leave her unadapted to the needs of the situation. The small steamer Banquet, used in the lower bay, was wrecked during the Fall. The estimated cost of replacing her is $4,000.

The projects which are mentioned in the report are as follows:

Plumb Beach, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.—A light and fog signal is recommended, to cost $60,000.

Warwick, Southern Point Warwick Neck, Rhode Island.—A fog signal in duplicate is recommended; cost, $5,000.

Black Ledge, New-London Harbor, Long Island Sound, Connecticut.—A light and fog signal is badly needed, owing to the dangerous shoals and ledges; the estimate made calls for $45,000.

Southwest Ledge, Entrance to New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut.—Under revised plans a Daboll trumpet, worked by petroleum engines in duplicate, is to be put in; cost, $3,000.

Bridgeport Breakwater, Long Island Sound, Connecticut.—A special foundation to be built for the beacon light; cost, $2,500.

Pine Island, Stamford Harbor, Long Island Sound, Connecticut.—A temporary iron spindle, displaying a red light, will be erected here.

Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New-York Harbor.—The light at this point will be moved to an angle of Fort Wadsworth, to better serve in marking the channel; cost, $1,500.

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DR. DE FOREST'S TALK ON JAPAN

The Missionary Speaks Entertainingly to Brooklyn People and Tells of the Queer Things Mongolians Do.

The Rev. Dr. John Hyde De Forest, who, for twenty years, has been a missionary in Japan, and who has carefully studied the people and the customs of that nation, preached at the East Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, last evening.

His subject was "Japanese Characteristics." Dr. De Forest is a pleasing speaker, and he delighted the congregation with his illustrations. He said that to an American everything was entirely different in Japan; that human nature, even, was different.

"During my first few months in Japan," said he, "everything was so different from what I had been accustomed to that at first it struck me as being odd, then I was surprised, and then I was compelled to laugh.

"The carpenters, when sawing, push the saws from the body, while in this country they bring the saw toward them. The makers of screws make the threads in the opposite direction, so that when an American attempts to drive a screw as he has been taught, in Japan he is unscrewing it, and when he attempts to unscrew it he in reality is screwing it more tightly.

"Instead of the people in Japan getting into bed on the mattress and drawing the blanket over them, they get in on the blanket and draw the mattress over them. We in this country regard the right as the post of honor; in Japan they regard the left as the post of honor.

"When the Emperor passes by in Tokio there is a dead silence, and the crowds pay the greatest reverence to him. There is not a cheer, as there is in this country when the President passes a crowd."

Owing to the strangeness of the Japanese language, Dr. De Forest said it took years of hard study to get any idea of it. In the Japanese language there were no such things as personal pronouns, prepositions, or articles.

Although he did not know the language perfectly, he had written books in the Japanese language, but was unable to read them himself without his dictionary.

To know the people thoroughly it was essential to know their system of morals. His doctor, who was Japanese, had told him that he had so many children that he took one down to the river and was about to throw it overboard when it turned and smiled. He could not throw the child in after that, and took him home, and Dr. De Forest said that that child now was a pastor of one of the best-known churches in Tokio.

In Japan the people were loyal to the Emperor and obedient to their parents. Loyalty was one of the great ideas of the Japanese people, and it was on account of this that the Japanese were making such an excellent fight against China. They believed it was a righteous war, as they were standing for their Emperor and country, and that, in order to support these great beliefs, they must keep on fighting.

"Their Generals were no more loyal than the common soldiers."

Dr. De Forest spoke of the obedience of the Japanese. Children were obedient to their father, while he lieved, and when he was dead they wer obedient to his memory. They reverenced their ancestors. They did not live as individuals, but as a family. When you asked a man how long he had been in business, he would tell you 500 years, which meant that his family had carried on business in that same line for that time.

Their religion was also different from ours. The central thought in our religion was love, while that of the Japanese was reverence.

You never heard in Japan of a wife who loves her husband, because she was his inferior. She looked up to him, was obedient to him, and reverenced him. The children never said they loved their parents, but that they reverenced them.

So it was in teaching them Christianity. The Japanese said they could not love God, as He was the superior, but they reverenced Him. When, years ago, a wife or a child died, the husband or father never went to the grave. But the people were getting over these old ideas in embracing Christianity.

LATE APPLICANTS FARE BEST

The Wise Playgoer Makes His Descent on the Box Office After the Hotel Seats Are Returned.

It is very annoying to a man who has purchased ordinary seats for a theatre a week in advance to find that a friend who applies at the box office ten minutes before the rise of the curtain secures the very best places in the house, and swaggers down the aisle to an end seat in the third or fourth row. This is an experience which somebody enjoys nearly every night of the season, and he naturally accuses the Treasurer of having withheld the best seats when he made his early application. A manager to whom a reporter for The New-York Times appealed for an explanation on this subject said yesterday:

"The whole thing is very simple, and the blame cast on the ticket seller is wholly undeserved by him. I don't think there is a man in a box office in New-York who does not give every applicant the choice of the best seats in his possession. The trouble is, many of the choicest seats are never put on sale at the theatre until just before the performance. They go to the hotels, and about fifteen minutes before the curtain rises those not sold by the hotels are returned and placed on sale in the box office. This is what a sporting man would call a 'tip' to playgoers. A great many of them have been let into the secret before, and never appear at the theatre until about the time they know that the hotel seats are returned. These men stand a better chance of securing choice places for their money than they would had they purchased seats a month in advance.

"There is no possible way of changing this system. Theatres are supported chiefly by the floating population of the city, and the hotels can direct that in whatever current they please. If a manager refuses to give them choice seats to sell, they will boycott his theatre and send their patrons to other houses which are more liberal with them. The hotels must have their seats, but as a general thing many of them are returned unsold, and the public can secure these by taking a hint and applying for them late instead of early."

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who sailed for Europe Saturday on the Werra, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company were Prof. and Mrs. George J. Brush, Dr. and Mrs. S. Oscar Brumbaugh, A. Percy Bennett, Rufus H. Bragdon, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah H. Clarke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Converse, Mrs. J. Alfred Davenport and daughters, Dr. Paul Drossbach, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. James Hillhouse Fuertes, Mrs. Margaret E. Gibert, the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett, the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Katzer, James H. Loomis, the Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Nelson, the Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Peck, Gen. and Mrs. Earl M. Rogers, Signor Gaeteno Trentenove, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilde, and Mgr. Zeininger.

On the Etruria of the Cunard Line are W. Robinson Burgess, W. L. Banbury, Miss Crear, Walter A. Campbell, R. Hamilton, Archibald Johnson, Thomas Le Boutillier, James Paton, J. E. Patterson, Miss Mary A. Robb, Dr. and Mrs. Schieriss, and Stanley Todd.

On the Amsterdam of the Netherlands Line are: Sister M. Edigna, Sister M. Fidella, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fisher, Edgar Gould, and Miss E. Gould, A. J. B. Vander Sloot, G. H. Birch, and M. Lombard.

On La Bretagne of the French Line are Mr. and Mrs. William Murray and Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Shields, Dr. Tadd, Mrs. E. West, Robert J. Wickenden, Dr. J. H. Woodward, and Mr. Wyeth.

TO BE A CATHOLIC CENTRE

Plans for the Development of the Washington University.

EFFECTS OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

Various Orders to Have Headquarters in the National Capital—Preparing to Open McMahon Hall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The favorable mention of the Catholic University in the recent encyclical of the Pope has given additional impetus to the efforts of the friends of the university for its advancement. The general plan of the university already has been set forth. The intention is to surround the central divinity building with other schools for lay students, and as a beginning the magnificent structure to be known as McMahon Hall, which was the gift of Mgr. McMahon, has been erected, and will be opened next Fall. In addition to this it is the expectation of the clergy that the university will have connected with it ultimately schools established by each of the different orders of the Catholic Church. These schools will be affiliated with the university proper, and the students of one may attend the classes at the other. Already the Paulists and the Marists have established schools here, and negotiations are quietly being conducted with the Passionists to induce them to settle here.

The understanding is that as the different orders establish themselves here the Provincials or Superiors of the orders will take up their residence here. Thus, in course of time, all the heads of the various orders of the Catholic Church will be brought in close communication with each other, and Washington will become the centre of Catholicism in America.

The Rev. Dr. Nevins of the Paulists, who was Superior here for several years, has been ordered to New-York, and the Rev. Augustine Hewitt, C. S. P., Superior of the Paulist Order in the United States, has taken his place. Father Hewitt came from the house of the Paulists in New-York, where he was rector of the Church of St. Paul. He has been succeeded in New-York by the Rev. George Deshon, C. S. P., who is now rector of St. Paul's Church, at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue.

It is understood that one of the reasons for Father Nevins's removal from here was the strict discipline which he maintained. In the course of his residence at the university, Father Vassal, Professor of Hebrew in the Paulist School, and Dr. Charles Waldron, a student, left the order for the secular priesthood, owing to the strictness of the discipline maintained under Father Nevins. Father Superior Hewitt is a cousin of ex-Mayor Abram Hewitt of New-York. He is the last survivor of the original band of Paulists in this country. The Paulists have among them a number of ex-Protestant clergyman, and as a special privilege are allowed to wear beards. Father Hewitt has a beard, snowy white, which, among the clean-shaven faces of the professors and students at the university, looks strange.

The Rev. B. Forestier, the Superior of the order of the Marists, also has taken up his residence at the university and has the headquarters of the order here. The Rev. Edward Dublanchy is rector of the Marists' College. The negotiations between the university and the Passionists have proceeded so far that it is almost a certainty that the order will establish a college at the university, even if it should not make it the seat of the Superior. The present Superior of the order, the Rev. John Baudinelli, C. P., resides at the Passionists' Retreat, West Hoboken, N. J., in the diocese of Newark. The order has been established there for a long time, and most of the deceased members have been buried in the catacombs at the retreat. On this account it is feared the Provincial will not leave West Hoboken. The addition of this order to the university would be a great step toward the consummation of the plan already referred to.

Bishop Keane has been selecting the members of the Faculty for the department of arts and literature, which is to be opened next Fall, in McMahon Hall. Prof. Edward Green of the University of Berkeley, California, has been selected as Professor of Botany. He spent a few days at the university last Summer, and several cases of his specimens, together with a number of books from his library, have arrived at the university. Prof. Robinson of Yale is to take the Chair of Law. Prof. Griffin, who is completing his studies at Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, will return to the Catholic University and take the Chair of Chemistry in the new school. Prof. Pace of the Divinity College will take the Chair of Psychology and be Dean of the Faculty. This is a high honor for Dr. Pace, who is but thirty-two years of age. The doctor was born in St. Augustine, Fla., and was educated by the Sulpicians, at St. Charles, Ellicott City, Md., and also at St. Mary's, Baltimore. When the Catholic University was opened he was sent abroad to Germany to complete his studies. He remained there two years, and then returned to take the Chair of Psychology in the divinity department.

These are all the professors so far selected for the new school, but others will be named before long. There have been a number of changes at the university in the last few months. The Chair of Moral Theology, formerly occupied by Prof. Joseph Pohle, has been vacant since his departure for Germany. Prof. Pohle resigned in order to accept a post offered him by the German Minister of Education. It was the original intention of the Faculty to offer the chair of Dr. Pohle to the Rev. Dr. J. B. Hogan, at that time head of the divinity department of the university. For certain reasons this was not done, and Father Hogan severed his connection with the university and returned to St. John's Mission, Brighton, near Boston. This mission was established in 1885, Dr. Hogan being the first Superior. Dr. Hogan was born in Limerick, Ireland, and was educated by the Sulpicians, in Paris. When the Catholic University was opened it was decided to put the divinity department under the Sulpicians, and Dr. Hogan was put in charge. The Sulpicians have colleges at St. Charles, Ellicott City, Md., and at Baltimore, and on Dr. Hogan's return to Boston Father Charles B. Rex, then acting as Superior there, was made President of St. Charles College. Dr. Hogan's place at the Catholic University was taken by the Rev. L. F. N. Dumont.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

Dr. Shahan of Hartford, Conn., who is Professor of Modern Ecclesiastical History at the Catholic University, is engaged in furthering his project for the establishment of a Chair of Celtic Literature. Dr. Shahan is an accomplished linguist, and is familiar with the ancient Irish tongues. He has hoped for some time to see such a chair established. It is understood that the project is favored by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and that in case it should be established the order would give a large sum of money toward its support. It is proposed to connect the chair with the Divinity College. Father Shahan is a warm friend of the Passionists, and looks with favor on the proposition to locate one of their chapters at the university.

Father Vassal, who left the Paulists on account of the strictness of the discipline, is at present a student in the divinity department of the university, and will receive his degree of doctor in June. Dr. Charles Waldron, who also left the Paulists, will graduate from the divinity department this Spring, and will enter the secular priesthood. Dr. Waldron is an M. D., and formerly was medical examiner for the Pension Office in Oklahoma. He is already a deacon, and will be ordained in September. He probably will be stationed at Cambridge, Md., as he is a warm friend of Bishop Curtis of Wilmington, Del., to whose diocese Cambridge belongs.

It is Bishop Keane's intention to make a tour of the Western States in the Spring, as he did last Summer. He got promises of several hundred thousand dollars for the university while out there last Summer, and he wishes both to collect this money and to obtain more if possible. In order to open McMahon Hall next Fall with a suitable equipment, several hundred thousand dollars must be raised for the endowment of the different chairs and the furnishing of the hall. Mgr. McMahon, who gave the building, has announced his intention to give the residue of his property to the university, but as it is mostly in Long Island real estate, it cannot be converted at present into cash without a shrinkage in value. In addition to this money, funds will be sought for the building of a dormitory for the lay students who are expected next Fall. This will be a necessity, as without it the students would be compelled to live in Brookland, which would be against the policy of the university and an inconvenience to the students.

The university is also contemplating the erection of an electric-lighting plant for the various buildings. Such a plant would cost $50,000. Much, therefore, depends on the result of Bishop Keane's canvass next Spring and Summer, when the Trustees of the university expect to have enough funds on hand to carry on the work as now contemplated.

THE NEW TYPE OF MAN.

Dr. McGlynn Says Christianity Created It—Heads of This and Other Days Compared.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn of Newburg delivered a lecture on "Heads and Hearts" in St. Brigid's Church, Avenue B and Eighth Street, during the vesper service last evening.

The lecture was given to raise funds for the parochial school connected with the church. As this was the second time Dr. McGlynn spoke in a Catholic church in New-York since his suspension in 1886, the church was crowded.

"The head is taken as the fountain of poetry, literature, and science," Dr. McGlynn said. "In a special manner it is the seat and centre of human thought. It is this that distinguishes man from all else in the world. We discover that there is but one part of creation that can understand the reason of the world's existence. That is man.

"We need have no quarrel with modern philosophers who tell us we are of the earth. They trace man from early sources, but finally come to where they stop aghast at the impenetrable mystery of creation. The philosopher is able to dig from the bowels of the earth the geological grammar that goes back millions of ages before man came upon this planet. The earthy part of man acquires so much knowledge and then thirsts for more—he rises to the thought of God.

"The contemplation of God's earthly works causes man's soul to aspire to a knowledge of the invisible things of the Creator. The truth of things is conformable to the image of God's thought when He created them.

"Man is full of capacity for the affections—he is tormented by his hunger for the beautiful in creation; not so much for the good in the beautiful as for the good his fancy puts in it. Man rises to a knowledge of God from a study of visible things.

"This capacity for the beautiful, if we shall but do our duty, is a symbol that we are made to enjoy the infinite beauty, a beauty which does not live on land or sea.

"While man in thus endowed with these faculties, we know how prone he is to the earth.

"Christianity and civilization are identical. When you get beyond civilization you get to semi-barbarism. But there is a new order of things since the birth of Christ. The brotherhood of men which now obtains would in olden times be scouted. The rights of the poor, of the children, and of the crippled and helpless is the work of God and now recognized by civilized man.

"It is this new thought which has touched the heart of man and enriched, purified, and ennobled it. All the great discoveries and advances in the natural sciences have been made in Christendom. Christianity has produced a new type of man and a new type of head, as seen in a comparison of old paintings of warriors and Emperors of Rome, from its foundation, with men of modern times.

"The heads of modern men show veneration, respect for law, hopefulness, faith, and dignity.

"There shines forth from the new type echoes of angelic harmonies that made musical the skies over Bethlehem the night when a Saviour was born."

MR. OAKEY'S CLAIM DISALLOWED

The Controller Decides that He Cannot Be Paid as His Own Assistant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. John Oakey, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York, has presented a claim to the Department of Justice for professional services in various suits, among them the Merriam will case and the J. E. Fay suit in Brooklyn. For the four or five cases in which he was engaged he asks a special compensation of $650, and for pay as Assistant District Attorney from Jan. 18 to Aug. 13, 1894, he asks $1,142.

The special compensation has been denied Mr. Oakey at the Treasury Department, and Attorney General Olney has been informed of the rejection of the claim. Mr. Oakey was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney while Jesse Johnson was Attorney, and remained in office until the expiration of Mr. Johnson's term. He never resigned the office of Assistant District Attorney, and on Jan. 31 took the oath of office as United States Attorney. The Controller says: "As the duties of District Attorney and Assistant are the same, it seems manifestly impossible that one man could be District Attorney and his own assistant at the same time. The lesser would necessarily merge into the greater, and during the time when Mr. Oakey was District Attorney he necessarily ceased to be Assistant Attorney, and is not entitled to the compensation prescribed for such officers."

The Controller has decided that Mr. Oakey is to be paid as assistant until Jan. 30, and after that as attorney only.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A statement of the Atchison system for the six months ending Dec. 30, 1894, shows the gross earnings to be $21,048,000, as against $23,762,000 for the corresponding period in 1893, a decrease of $2,714,000. The estimate is for all the Atchison lines.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the fourth week of January were $620,092; for the corresponding week of 1894, $709,474; decrease $89,382.

—C. I. Sturgis has been appointed General Auditor of the Burlington Road in Chicago. Mr. Sturgis has been acting General Auditor for several months.

WRECKAGE FROM THE ELBE

A Boat and a Human Body Seen Floating in the North Sea.

A LONG LITIGATION IN PROSPECT

The Owners of the Crathie Can, and Probably Will, Be Sued—Went for a Fortune and Met His Death.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The skipper of the smack Delta, which arrived at Lowestoft to-day, saw a small boat and a human body in dark clothes floating in the North Sea about forty miles southeast of that port. Other skippers who came in to-day say they passed doors, furniture, spars, and boxes. Six lifeboats and three lifeboats' tanks have been picked up on the Suffolk coast.

The North German Lloyd manager here is of the opinion that it is quite competent to sue the owners of the steamship Crathie. The decision, he said, rested with the company's officials in Bremen. A long, costly suit in Germany, England, or the Netherlands was by no means improbable.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The German-American, Hahn, who went down with the steamship Elbe, had come to Berlin to secure a fortune recently bequeathed him. The amount is said to be 500,000 marks. He had taken most of the necessary legal steps, and was returning to America to obtain the final affidavit. He engaged his passage at the last moment, and therefore his name did not appear on the Elbe's printed list.

The crew of the fishing smack Tara, which arrived at Lowestoft to-night, reports that between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, about fifty miles from Lowestoft, they saw rockets. They had just hauled up their trawl. They bore down on the signaling vessel, but lost sight of signals and steamer when about 700 yards distant. They saw another steamer burning blue light, and then, a few minutes later, steaming east. They cruised about, but saw nothing more.

The crew of the fishing smack Industry passed the body of a foreign seaman, with a lifebelt attached to it, about thirty-five miles off Lowestoft. They did not bring it ashore, because recently, after landing a body, they had been forced to pay the funeral expenses. Crews of other smacks report having seen wreckage and a body.

The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says that the three Guttmann brothers of Kaschan, Hungary, who absconded with 300,000 florings, obtained false passports and sailed on the steamer Elbe as Moritz, Franz, and Eduard Moscowitz. Their sister, who fled with them, he says, gave her name as Esther Goldner.

WHAT THE WRECK TEACHES.

An Address on the Disaster by the Rev. Cortland Myers.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, preached, last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on "The Wreck of the Elbe." The house was crowded.

"A thrill of horror," said Mr. Myers, "passed around the world last week when the electric intelligence was plashed of the the electric intelligence was flashed of the heart was chilled, and every eye was dimmed with tears of pity for the victims so swiftly sent into eternity.

"Think of it! Three hundred happy passengers had embarked on a great steamship for other lands. The last farewell was said, and the majestic vessel steamed out from the placid harbor to the open sea. Night came, and the passengers retired, and were wrapped in slumber, when, suddenly, a cruel stab was given to the iron monster, and in ten minutes down it sank with nearly all on board.

"Ships are not built now as they were built ten years ago. They are made of iron with watertight compartments, and we are told they can resist any danger of the seas. But there is no safety anywhere. There is just as much danger at home as on the water.

"The wreck of the Elbe teaches us that this is not a cold world, but that human hearts beat warm throughout the universe. That accident attracted to that little spot in the North Sea the eyes of the entire civilized globe. Whoever has heard of it has turned with sorrow to that spot. Thousands of human hearts are grieving for loved ones lost there on that dreadful night.

"It teaches us, also, the tremendous responsibility which rests upon every man for the life of every other man. That was a brave Captain who commanded that ship. He first said that all the women and children should be saved. It was not his fault that so many lives were lost. He calmly went down with his ship. But he was responsible for the life of every man and woman and child on that vessel.

"No Captain is fit to command a ship who does not feel a personal responsibility for everybody in his keeping; no lookout is fit for his post who does not have the same feeling, and no sailor is fit to handle a rope who does not share it. That should be a test of a man's fitness for duty—his sense of personal responsibility for others. Every employer should have it for his employes, and employes for their employer, and so it should control the actions of all men toward each other.

"The wreck of the Elbe also teaches us that we should always be prepared to leave this life at any moment. Do not leave home in anger, for you may never return. Do not leave your wife and children in the morning with tears caused by your hasty temper, for you may never have a chance to conciliate them. I doubt not that there are many to-night who now regret angry words spoken in heat and enmity to some now lying at the bottom of the North Sea."

One Hundred Thousand for Orphans.

From The Philadelphia Times, Jan. 31.

The will of Bernard Conway, who died at 3 Chancery Lane on Jan. 23, was yesterday admitted to probate. He left an estate valued at $200,000, just one-half of which is bequeathed to Archbishop Ryan or his successor "for the purpose or educating, when otherwise unprovided for, the orphans left destitute in the archdiocese." The fund is to be expended in such a manner as the Archbishop, the Vicar General, and the Chancellor of the archdiocese, or at least two of them, shall agree is best—in founding a school or orphanage, or in adding to the means of some of those already in existence. Besides this magnificent bequest, several charitable institutions are remembered.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO BOOKS OF VERSE

Father Tabb's.

POEMS. By John B. Tabb. Boston: Copeland & Day.

This is a new editon of the poems of Father Tabb. The publishers inform the public that the first edition was sold out in three days after publication. This statement might have a good deal of significance, but it probably implies that Father Tabb has a large personal following in the Church. It is impossible to discover any reason in the poems themselves for such a remarkable sale. This does not mean that these poems are without merit, but it is pretty generally known that simple merit is not enough to create a large sale for the works of a poet of small reputation. Father Tabb's verses have a good deal of spiritual gentleness. They are graceful and refined, and they constantly reveal the mental attitude of a man who views the world and life through devotional eyes. A good example of his style is the sonnet entitled "Silence."

Temple of God, from all eternity
  Alone like him without beginning found;
  Of time and space and solitude the bound,
Yet in thyself of all communion free.
Is, then, the temple holier than He
  That dwells therein? Must reverence surround
  With barriers the portal, lest a sound
Profane it? Nay; behold a mystery!
What was, abides; what is, hath ever been:
  The lowliest the loftiest sustains.
  A silence, by no breath of utterance stirred—
Virginity in motherhood—remains,
  Clear, midst a cloud of all-pervading sin,
  The voice of Love's unutterable word.

It should be added that the publishers have made a very tasteful volume of Father Tabb's poems, the wide margins giving a most attractive appearance to the clearly printed pages.

Henry Abbey's.

THE POEMS OF HENRY ABBEY. Third edition. Kingston, N. Y.: Published by the Author.

Mr. Abbey has had the faith and the means to publish his own poems in a substantial, well-made duodecimo volume, and it appears from the title page that this is the third edition of the book. Any poet who can get a third edition of his works before the public without the aid of the complex machinery at the command of a publisher deserves general congratulation. There must be something in such poems that people desire to read, and it behooves the critic to bustle about and find out what it is.

It does not take long to discover that one of the chief charms of Mr. Abbey's poems is their gentle, kindly, homely philosophy. It is of the kind that makes a strong appeal to the plain men and women of a busy world. It reveals the author as a man of generous feeling, of wide sympathy, and of keen perception. This philosophy, whether embodied in reflective verse or set forth in the illustrative guise of a narrative poem, is set to plain speech. There are no queer figures, no overwrought phrases, no labored simulations of fancy. No better example of Mr. Abbey's manner of thought and expression can be found in the volume than the first poem, called "Faciebat":

"As thoughts possess the fashion of the mood
  That gave them birth, so every deed we do
Partakes of our inborn disquietude
  That spurns the old and reaches toward the new.
The noblest works of human art and pride
Show that their makers were not satisfied.

"For, looking down the ladder of our deeds,
  The rounds seem slender: all past work appears
Unto the doer faulty: the heart bleeds,
  And pale Regret comes weltering in tears,
To think how poor our best has been, how vain,
Beside the excellence we would attain."

There is nothing of consummate literary art in this, nor is it the high speech of a master poet; yet it is worth reading. And that can be said of the whole book, and especially of the poems called "Ralph," "Ballad of Consolation," "Liberty," "The City of Success," "The City of Decay," "Irak," and "A Dream from Song and Vain Desire."

RECENT FICTION

A Great Problem in the Story.

ZAPHRA. A Story of To-day. By John P. Stockton, Jr. Arena Publishing Company. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

There is a scene of misery on the east side. A starving woman is ejected for her rent, and by her side in the street are two ragged children, and to complete this picture a young girl lies ill on a pallet close by. Father John, a priest, sees this harrowing sight, and does his best to save the poor people. The pallet, with its occupant, is transferred to a neighboring house, where there is a kind-hearted neighbor, and Father John goes out in quest of a doctor. He calls on Dr. Moneybones, but as there is no fee Moneybones declines rendering any services. Worn out with anxiety, Father John goes to bed, but he does not sleep. To his bedside comes a beautiful vision. It is an "astral body." It looks something like the sick girl who was on the pallet. This young person bids John follow her. She explains to him that she can control "the gyrations of the molecules of his brain." The two visit the Halls of Racâta, which is supposedly the headquarters of the Club of the Psychical Researchers. Here are carried out all those nice things imagined by Mr. Bellamy, Morris, and other persons suffering from hallucinations. All suspended-animation personages troop thither, and probably lodge in the Halls of Racâta.

Finally Zaphra, whose father is the millionaire Otto Offerman, marries (terrestrially) Father John. The world being out of joint, the author believes present dislocations might be set all straight when the variety shops sold goods produced by well-paid labor, and when ladies, while shopping, were to decline buying, say, their ready-made garments unless they were "marked with the insignia of the order." With a general boycott, the betterment of mankind would be the immediate result.

In the Time of Napoleon.

UNDER THE CORSICAN. By Emily Howland Hoppin. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

With the execution of the Duke d'Enghein the story begins. Anatole d'Harcourt engages in a plot to kill Bonaparte. The cabaret of the Sapin Vert is the headquarters of certain hot-headed young royalists. The tavern is kept by one of the old d'Harcourt servants, who has a pretty daughter, Gabrielle. Among Anatole's friends is Victor, Count d'Olonet. The Count is a soldier and has been steadfast in the defense of his country. Anatole tries to inveigle d'Olonet into the conspiracy. It is not made very clear how Anatole diverts suspicion from himself to d'Olonet. Finally the young soldier is arrested for conspiracy and is condemned to be shot. At the last moment, Anatole rescues his friend from death, confessing d'Olonet's innocence, and it is d'Harcourt who is executed. The period of the Consulate and the early days of the Napoleonic era are well described.

For Young Minds.

MORE BEDTIME TALES. By Minnie E. Kennedy. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

The question is, whether such charming stories as are found in this pretty little book would send the child who read them to sleep. Rather, if it did nod, its dreams would be all rose colored. The author addresses herself principally to girls, who are more wakeful than boys. For luck, there are thirteen stories in the volume, and very happy and joyous are all of them, written with that insight into child life which but few possess.

BOOKS OF A WEEK

—"The History of the People of Israel, from the Rule of the Persians to that of the Greeks," by Ernest Renan, being the final volume of Renan's work, has just been issued by Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston, in an English translation. This volume, one of the most important of Renan's, was fully reviewed in The New-York Times shortly after its appearance in France. The translation of the text, by no means an easy task, is remarkably well done, and by one certainly conversant with Hebrew and Jewish ritual and ceremony. Especially has the conclusion, "The National Uprising," when the Maccabees assumed through battle the sovereignty of Judea, been worked up in true dramatic style. Renan never wrote more glowingly. In such a handsome form, this volume will undoubtedly be acceptable to the student of Old Testament literature.

—Many buyers of books will be glad to know that Macmillan & Co. have renewed publication of their dollar edition of Dickens. Twelve volumes appeared, and then there was a pause, but we now receive "Little Dorrit," with the forty illustrations by Phiz and an introduction by the younger Charles Dickens. Besides "Little Dorrit," the volumes now ready are "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," "American Notes," "Sketches by Boz," "Dombey," "Christmas Books," "Copperfield," and "Letters."

—The Messrs. Lippincott have ready the final three volumes of their new edition of Thiers's "History of the French Revolution," these three volumes making five in all. Upwards of forty illustrations on steel are given in this edition, while it otherwise also is handsomely manufactured.

—Macmillan & Co. have a new book of travel of special interest at this time—"Corea, the Land of the Morning Calm," by Henry Savage Landar, the author of that curious book, "Alone With the Hairy Ainu." The author describes manners and customs, and has finely illustrated the volume.

—A book of the week of which some thousands of readers have already heard, either through the newspapers or through reading the book itself, is Dr. Parkhurst's "Our Fight with Tammany," which was ready on Friday from Charles Scribner's Sons.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have published a new edition of "A Handy Book of Labor Laws." The compiler is George Howell, M. P. Mr. Howell is well known among politico-economists in this country as the author of "The Conflicts of Capital and Labor." Although dealing with such legislative action as has been carried out in England, the volume will be found available for American employers and the employed. It gives all the authorized rules and forms of the English acts, and explains when possible the legislation which led up to their passage. There is one matter, the Employers' Liability act of 1880, which is by no means so well understood as it deserves to be. Since 1880 the Employers' Liability act has been much changed, and Mr. Howell has followed it to its present status. No one can question, in our present somewhat troubled condition, the value of such a publication.

—Longmans, Green & Co. have published "St. Andrews and Elsewhere," an octavo volume in which the Rev. Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, for more than twenty-five years "first minister" of the university City of St. Andrews, in Scotland, indulges in reminiscences which chiefly relate to his pastorate and discusses institutions and persons of the present day in a thoroughly unconventional fashion. The doctor has known many famous men in his long lifetime, and is full of anecdotes about them, which he tells with evident relish and with especial appreciation of everything that savors of the humorous. Dean Stanley, Archbishop Tait, Hugh Pearson, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Caird, and others quite as well known, are among those whom the doctor takes notice of.

—"The German Universities, Their Character and Historical Development," the latest important addition to pedagogy, has just been completed by Prof. Friedrich Paulsen of the University of Berlin, and translated by Prof. Edward Delavan Perry of Columbus College, (Macmillan.) Mr. Butler, in his introduction, shows what are the relations of the German universities to the problems of higher education in the United States. Prof. Paulsen explains in various chapters the general progress of the German universities, the outlines of the historical development of such universities, their relations to the State, the Church, and the community, the characteristics of teachers, the status of the student, his mode of life, his expenses, and the examinations he passes. The first portion of this volume was thought so excellent that it was published some years ago under the direction of the German Government.

LITERARY NOTES

—The sale by auction at Bangs's of Mr. Charles B. Foote's collection of works of English literature was about the most delightful financial triumph of bibliomania that New-York has known. The following figures are authoritative: Twenty-three catalogue numbers of Lamb brought $1,750, an average of over $76 per number; but six of these numbers are of works of others, with slight contributions of Lamb, so that seventeen numbers of his works brought an average of over $100 each. Of Tennyson, thirty-five numbers brought $1,247, or over $35 each, an extraordinary price when one considers how large were the editions of his works published from 1880 until his death. The first twenty numbers of his works issued before 1880 brought an average of $62 each. Twenty-three numbers of Allot, Braithwaite, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Browning, Cokain, Cowley, De Foe, Dickens, Gascoigne, Goldsmith, Gray, Herbert, Herrick, Heywood, Keats, Lamb, Lovelace, Lydgate, Milton, Sterling, Tennyson, Waller, Walton, and Wadsworth brought an average of $316.

—Lafcadio Hearn has in preparation a new volume on Japan, with the title, "Out of the East."

—An interesting work, soon to be issued by D. C. Heath & Co., is "Four Years of Novel Reading," edited by Richard G. Moulton of the University of Chicago. It will contain an account of an experiment in methodical novel reading, the purpose of which was "not the formal study of the history or criticism of fiction, but to bring a certain amount of method to bear upon such reading of novels as constitutes an almost universal recreation." A tabulated account of four years' work in a sort of reading club, is given, which, it is thought, may serve for suggestions for similar work elsewhere.

—Macmillan & Co. have in preparation, "Trusts: or, Industrial Combinations and Coalitions in the United States," by Dr. Ernst von Halle, who has been in the country studying the subject for a year or two.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have in hand Augusta Campbell Watron's new novel, the title of which is "Off Lynnport Light."

—The Century Company has in press the fourth edition (which, like the others, is a large one,) of their beautiful and exhaustive "Cyclopedia of Names."

—Mr. John Murray is writing for Good Words a series of reminiscences entitled "Some Authors I Have Known." One of the first authors mentioned is the writer's father, the third John Murray, who wrote "Skepticism in Geology," and died only a few years ago. John Murray the third was the last man who had known and had conversation with Byron, Scott, and Goethe.

—Since Jan. 18, the date of first publication, Macmillan & Co. have issued second and third editions of Marion Crawford's "Ralstons." They now have in preparation a fourth edition. Edition No. 1 was a large one—12,000 copies.

—In the February number of The American Magazine of Civics is an article on the position and power of the Catholic Church in the coming social struggle, by Charles Robinson, one of the editors of The North American Review. Mr. Robinson argues that the Church will be the most important agent in preventing complete disruption.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

OUR FIGHT WITH TAMMANY. By the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A HANDY BOOK OF THE LABOR LAWS. Being a Popular Guide. With Introductions, Notes, &c., for the Use of Workmen. By George Howell. Third Edition. Revised. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

BILLTRY. By Mary Kyle Dallas. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company.

HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE. From the Best Historians, Biographers, and Specialists. By J. N. Larned. In Five Volumes. Vol. IV., Nicaea—Tunis. 8vo. Springfield: The C. A. Nichols Company.

A TRAVELER FROM ALTRURIA. Romance by W. D. Howells. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Paper. 50 cents.

SELECT CHAPTERS AND PASSAGES FROM "THE WEALTH OF NATIONS" of Adam Smith. 1776. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

THE FIRST SIX CHAPTERS OF "THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AND TAXATION" of David Ricardo. 1817. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

THE DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND. A Story of the Wild Northwest. By John Mackie. 189mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

BERRIS. By Katherine S. Macquaid. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF REV. JOSEPH HARDY NEESIMA, LL. D. By Rev. J. D. Davis, D. D. Illustrated. New-York. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN ROE. Newly Collected and Edited, with a Memoir, Critical Introductions, and Notes by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. In Ten Volumes. Vol. I. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kemball.

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. Their Character and Historical Development. By Frederick Paulsen. Authorized Translation by Edward Delavan Perry. With an Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE CHRONICLES OF BREAK O' DAY. By E. Everett Howe. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

AVEMI. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

JOHN HARDEN. Missionary Bishop. A Life on the Shores of Hudson's Bay. By the Rev. A. R. Buckland. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Waning of the Season.—The beginning of Lent, the 27th of February, is not far off, and the waning days of the season do not promise to be especially brilliant. The present week will be rather lively, however. Among the receptions announced are those of Mrs. L. C. Tiffany of 7 East Seventy-second Street and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger of 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, on Tuesday, and Mrs. J. J. Wysong of 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Wednesday. Mrs. James A. Burden of 908 Fifth Avenue will give a supper dance to-night, and Mrs. Hall will give one at Sherry's on Wednesday evening. Among the dinners are those of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of 20 Gramercy Park, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of 5 West Thirty-second Street, on Tuesday; Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of 12 East Thirty-seventh Street, on Wednesday; Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street, on Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies of 20 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend of 1 East Twenty-fourth Street, on Saturday.

—St. John's Guild.—Henry Marquand of 501 Fifth Avenue, the Treasurer of St. John's Guild, has recently called attention to the need of contributions toward pushing the work of special relief and nursing for children.

"So numerous have these calls become," he says, "and so urgent are they in almost every instance, that the ability of the nurses to meet them is taxed to the utmost, and, though scarcely a month has passed since the employment of an additional nurse was noted, already there is urgent necessity for still another, and it seems impossible to accomplish the work that is to be done without this additional help. It must be remembered, in connection with the special relief work, that a very large number of its beneficiaries are and always will be those suffering from diseases of a chronic character, and in these cases it is practically the only means of relief, as it is in them that it is especially beneficent."

—Weddings.—Miss Elizabeth Maud Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin, will be married at Calvary Church, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday to J. De Courcey Ireland. Miss Emily Welling, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hunt Welling, will be married on Wednesday afternoon at Calvary Church to J. Noble Hays. Miss Edith Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Edward Morgan, will be married to Butler Duncan at noon Thursday in the Church of the Ascension.

—Amicitia Club Concert.—The Amicitia Orchestral Club, composed of fifty well-known amateur musicians, will give an invitation concert at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. The club was founded in 1882, and has held weekly rehearsals during the Winter season ever since. It is said to be the only association in this city that has an amateur performer upon each instrument used by a grand orchestra.

—Ladies to Give a Tea.—The ladies connected with St. Luke's Church, at Hamilton Grange and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, will give a tea on Thursday. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Mrs. Henry B. Bates, Mrs. J. W. Carpenter, Mrs. J. W. Mather, Mrs. William H. Shaw, Mrs. C. D. Ward, and Mrs. C. Jewell.

—Mrs. Moorehouse's Reception.—Mrs. Stephen Moorehouse of 106 East Forty-sixth Street has announced a reception for next Saturday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Moorehouse and Miss Secord.

—To Return to England.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will shortly return to England. The sad death of their son Sherman Martin precluded their giving the entertainments they had planned for the season.

—Dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars.—The members of the Society of the Colonial Wars will dine at Delmonico's on Feb. 11.

—Mrs. Cisco's Receptions.—Mrs. John J. Cisco of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street will receive on Wednesday afternoons until Lent.

—Mrs. Gunther's Dinner.—Mrs. Ernest Rudolph Gunther has sent out cards for a dinner for Friday.

A Memorial to Brave Marylanders.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is receiving subscriptions for the erection in Brooklyn of a memorial to the 400 Marylanders who stood the brunt of the fight in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. The place of the battle is in the present limits of Brooklyn. It was of these men and their work that Gen. Washington exclaimed: "Great God, what must my brave boys suffer to-day!" The memorial will probably be a monolith of Maryland granite, with bronze tablets on the four sides.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt Street.

COLLECTOR SAUNDERS'S WORK

ENERGETIC RAIDS ON THE SMUGGLERS OF PUGET SOUND.

They Have Resulted in Making Many Enemies and the Forwarding of False Charges to Washington.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 3.—The Collector of the Puget Sound Collection District, J. C. Saunders, is experiencing the effect of what usually follows the efforts of a Federal officer to break up the smuggling rings of the Northwest.

Mr. Saunders was appointed Collector of the Puget Sound District at the commencement of the present Administration. During Mr. Cleveland's first term of office he was attached to the staff of the Executive Mansion. Young and energetic in his work, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the Administration, Mr. Cleveland appointed him to take charge of the district which, he declared, gave him more trouble than all the collections districts of the United States put together.

Fresh from Washington, and all that the environment of an official atmosphere implies, Collector Saunders began a pursuit of Chinese and opium smugglers so relentless as to call down upon him the denunciations of a previously supposed disinterested class of people. The new Collector had heard of whole sections in the mountains of East Kentucky the inhabitants of which engaged in making moonshine whisky, and fully believed that it was their right to do so, but he was not prepared to find a very large proportion of the people living along the shores of Puget Sound holding the smuggling of Chinese and opium across the Canadian frontier to be a worthy business. Men occupying high positions in business and social life were found in many instances to be closely connected with smugglers. Deception of a most glaring character was being practiced on all sides, and even permeated official ranks.

Mr. Saunders had hardly taken his seat when Special Agent Mulkey of the Treasury Department was discovered to be the leader of a smuggling ring, and his indictment was secured. In two months' time the price for running Chinamen across Puget Sound from British Columbia was increased from $10 per head to $80. Smuggling under the new Saunders régime became so risky that the revenues of the Puget Sound district sufficiently advanced to make the district second only in importance on the Pacific coast to the San Francisco district.

From having antagonized at the beginning all smuggling ventures Collector Saunders has incurred the hostility of every one directly or indirectly connected with such work. Subordinate officials dismissed for cause and disappointed aspirants for positions on the Custom House force have found themselves warmly received by smuggling leaders, with the result that it is said that the Administration is just now being supplied with more of the literature of the sort which in the past has given Mr. Cleveland so much annoyance.

The effort is being made to dignify this literature with the title of "charges," the general import of the statements implying that men were carried on the Custom House rolls who were not employes, and others engaged whose names were not carried on the rolls. One of Collector Saunders's most important hauls was made by an Inspector employed ostensibly as a brakeman on a railway train, and whose identity was unknown even to the other Inspectors of the force. The Collector has not deemed it advisable to placard his men with labels, nor to display at all times on the public rolls the names of those engaged in confidential work. He has labored for results, one of which is in evidence in increased revenues, and the other—a natural sequence—the bitter hostility of those who have not learned that smuggling is an infraction of the statutes of the United States, and as such is regarded as a crime.

A Library Needs Funds.

The New-York Free Circulating Library is in urgent need of funds to carry on its work. This institution was founded in 1880, at which time there was no free circulating library in the City of New-York. It circulated during its first year 22,558 volumes. It now supports six libraries, and circulated for the year ended Nov. 1, 1894, 636,443 volumes. It is absolutely free and open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. every day. At four of the libraries, reading rooms are maintained, in which there were last year 180,778 readers.

Any person may become a founder of the library on the payment of $5,000, a patron upon the payment of $1,000, a life member upon the payment of $200, an associate member upon the payment of $25 annually, and a member upon the payment of $10 annually.

LABOR BUREAU'S WORK

Annual Report of Commissioner of Statistics Dowling.

EFFECT OF MACHINERY ON HAND WORK

Rapid Growth of Labor Organizations, and What They Have Accomplished in Reducing Hours.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Thomas J. Dowling, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, will make his annual report to the Legislature to-morrow night. It is a long document, treating chiefly of labor organizations and the question whether or not labor has been benefited by the existence of such organizations. It shows that, in a great many instances, there have been reductions in the hours of labor, without a corresponding reduction in wages.

Recent improvements in labor-saving machinery, especially in the printing trade, have caused a decrease in the number of employes from 20 per cent. to 66 2-3 per cent.; in other branches of industry the decrease will average 18 per cent., and in some instances it runs as high as 60 per cent. The whole number of members reported by 689 organizations is 155,303.

The labor organizations of the State have materially increased their membership since the date of their formation. This growth has been particularly noticeable since 1888. In that year 580 organizations informed the bureau that they had 118,628 members. The returns received in 1894 from 689 unions show that the present membership is 155,303. It should be explained that these figures do not include the membership of numerous mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor and mixed federal unions attached to the American Federation of Labor, besides other organizations that failed to respond to the bureau's inquiries. Of the 693 schedules returned, 665 contained the membership of the unions at the time of organization, the number then being 46,397. Since the establishment of these organizations they have gained 108,906 members, an increase of 235 per cent. There has been a falling off in membership in only two trades, coopers and machine woodworkers and turners—the coopers' organization reporting a decrease of 10 per cent., and the machine woodworkers and turners 46 per cent.

In reply to the question, "Has your organization rendered any financial aid to its members during the past year?" 540 organizations say "Yes," 137 report "No," and 16 do not answer. Four hundred and seventy-three organizations, with 122,580 members, state that they expended in benefits the sum of $511,717.59. Of this amount $106,801.69 was for out-of-work benefits, $60,107.98 for sick benefits, $93,437.92 for death benefits, $89,150.04 for strike benefits; $10,676.74 was given to other labor organizations, and $151,543.22 was expended in benefits that are not classified by the organizations. Presumably, a greater portion of this last-named sum was paid to members who were unable to procure employment.

While perfected machinery has been increasing its productive powers, labor organizations have not been unmindful of the fact that the problem had to be met by some expedient to offset the displacement of hand labor and the increase in the productivity of machinery. The only apparent solution was in the reduction of the hours of labor to prevent a reduction of the working force by the use of machinery. In various trades and under the old system of hand work, the working hours varied from ten to fifteen per day, and in many of these trades the daily hours of labor have been reduced now to nearly eight. Throughout all the trade organizations of the State there is a manifest unity of action to reduce the hours of labor, to keep pace with the productivity of machines.

The question, "Has a reduction of wages been prevented by the fact of the existence of your organization?" is answered by 671 labor organizations, and 22 do not reply. Five hundred and forty-three organizations report that they have prevented wage reductions, 95 say that they were unable to prevent decreases in the rates of pay, and 33 state that there has been no demand for a reduction.

Six hundred and seventy organizations respond to the question, "Have the general conditions in your trade or calling been improved owing to the existence of your organization?" Six hundred and twenty-one report that through the influence of their organizations the conditions have been bettered. Forty-nine organizations inform the bureau that they have not been a factor in improving general conditions. Twenty-three organizations do not answer the question.

THE NEW ARBITRATION BILL

It Has the Indorsement of Commissioner Wright and Labor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Arbitration bill, drawn by Attorney General Olney, and amended by the House Labor Committee, at the suggestion of representatives of labor organizations, has been submitted to the House by Mr. Erdman, (Dem., N. J.) The accompanying report submits letters from F. P. Sargent and F. M. Arnold, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; P. M. Arthur, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. L. Cease, W. G. Edens, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and W. V. Powell of the Railroad Telegraphers' Order, and one from Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, indorsing the bill.

Commissioner Wright says the bill, as reported, contains all the vital principles which Mr. Kernan and himself proposed in the bill they prepared. It gives employes an opportunity to be heard, when receivers are in control of roads, upon the question of reduction of wages, and the condition of their employment, should changes be sought by the receivers. The bill in no sense aims at compulsory arbitration. The rights, privileges, and prerogatives of both labor and capital, Commissioner Wright says, are thoroughly protected.

"While it will not solve the labor problem, nor prevent strikes entirely, it will, in my opinion, do much to steady the forces involved and afford a powerful, and even effective, balance wheel in inter-State controversies. In the interest of successful railroad operation, which must be preserved in order to have our industries properly corried on, I trust Congress may approve the unanimous action of your committee, which has so promptly responded to the calls made upon it."

MASS MEETING

under the auspices of

Committee of Seventy, Confederated Good Government Clubs, City Vigilance League, City Club of New-York, and German-American Reform Union,

in behalf of

POLICE REORGANIZATION AND REFORM,

To Protest against pending Police Bills and urge immediate passage of Reform Legislation,

AT COOPER UNION, TO-NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

JAMES C. CARTER, ESQ.,
JOSEPH LAROCQUE, ESQ.,
CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D. D.,
HON. CARL SCHURZ,
CHARLES STEWART SMITH, ESQ.,
SIMON STERNE, ESQ.

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY

The annual exhibition of the Water-Color Society was opened to the press Friday afternoon; that night was held the Stagg reception; yesterday was the private view for buyers, and to-morrow the general public will be admitted.

From the handsome catalogue, with its attractive new cover design, to the dainty decoration of the walls in soft, pleasing, and extremely harmonious colors of gray and green, with rugs, and brasses, and quaint old bits of bric-à-brac, the committees have performed their work admirably. As to the pictures, the artists have done the rest, and have done it well.

Rarely has the society given a better exhibition. The work shown is singularly free from fads. It is direct, sincere, and honest, and there are many serious efforts at important compositions highly creditable and deserving of much encouragement. The hanging has been managed with taste, and the rooms present few, if any, disturbing notes.

The jury has awarded the Evans Prize this year to the picture by Walter L. Palmer, number 43 in the catalogue, entitled "The Vale of Tawasentha," and there will be few, in all probability, who will dispute its choice. Mr. Palmer's snow scenes have long been familiar to visitors at the Academy, and they have attracted admiration and found much favor with collectors of native work. His has been an original conception, wherein the brilliancy of light, the dazzle of the snow, and the sharp, crisp air was suggested with almost photographic detail. His trees were drawn with wonderful care, and his color was true and just. One always felt that were Mr. Palmer to combine with all these qualities a touch of sentiment, with perhaps more of suggestion and less of actualities, his work would be just so much greater; and this is what he has done in his prize-winning picture. It is a moonrise, over a lovely stretch of country, with tender, sentimental color, that narrowly misses being pretty, and the whole landscape is bathed in a soft, opalescent light. Forms are not made out too decidedly, and the imagination has more play. It is dainty, poetic, and full of charm.

Mr. Dangerfield has sent a sober, dignified composition that adds to his reputation and must attract serious attention. The subject is Scriptural, and is entitled, "They Were Troubled, Saying, 'It Is a Spirit,'" (131.) It represents Christ walking upon the sea to His disciples. The background of angry waves and stormy sky, the boatload of frightened followers, and the calm, quiet dignity of the Christ are all represented with ability and judgment. The idea is carried out with simplicity and bigness, and the handling of the medium is dextrous and satisfying. The composition is so excellent a one that it may be permitted to regret the artist could not carry it out on a much larger scale.

"Song Without Words," (205,) by Mr. Wiles, is more in his old-time seriousness of composition and his two figures are well posed and tell the story admirably. The woman at the piano is graceful and sweet, while the listening figure is a study in expression, carried out successfully. Mr. Wiles is excelled by no one in his cleverness in the use of his material, and his difficulty, apparently, is to curb his facile brush. This time he has held himself well in, and the eye is not disturbed by ways and means—the result is so satisfactory.

A large picture in the south gallery is by J. A. Fraser, "Passing Trains," (288,) and represents an evening on Sixth Avenue, the elevated trains passing, and great volumes of smoke swirling down and mingling with the sunset sky. It is daring in composition and happy in result, and it is an honest effort to represent contemporaneous life—the interesting sights under our very eyes, as it were. Mr. Fraser is to be commended, and we shall hope to see more in the same vein.

F. H. Lungren sends "Afterglow," (18.) An Indian brave sits on his horse, looking over the plain, his form silhouetted against the sky. It is an agreeable change from Mr. Lungren's usual subjects, and is carried out with care and truth, and, though hung too high to examine critically, the general effect is one of much strength.

"Wait a Minute," (37,) by J. H. Witt, is full of movement and stands well out from among its surroundings. The draperies are capitally painted and drawn, and the color is agreeable.

Mr. Barse's decorative figure of "Twilight," (192,) suggests, in some way, other work. So many men have painted a figure in nearly the same pose and with lines very like this present composition that it is impossible to get away from the feeling. However, there is charm in drawing and a distinctive feeling for decoration in all the work of Mr. Barse, and this is no exception to the general rule.

By Mr. Parsons there is a vigorous figure of a woman washing, called "Monday," (127,) and by Jules Guerin of Paris a "Faggot Gatherer," (264,) strong, if ugly in subject. Mr. Maynard plays many changes on his old tune, the mermaid. The air is a delightful one, however, and full of melody, and both "Nereid" (160) and Siren" (211) are full of mellow color, and are tapestry-like in their harmony. A new name is that of Mrs. A. Van Cleef Dodgshun, but the lady has signed at least two very charming pieces of work, marked by delicate appreciation of color and much poetic feeling, particularly in one entitled "A Memory of Autumn," (164.)

ONE MINUTE PAIN CURE
CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.

$1.00—"KORAN," "AMIEL'S JOURNAL," "Schopenhauer's Essays," "Makers of Florence." PRATT, 6th Av. and 12th St.

Two large heads by L. C. Earle show great dexterity in handling, and Frank Russell Green sends no less than six pictures, of which "Toil," (182,) is perhaps the most serious. The yellow face of the young woman in Mr. Beggs's "The Plot Thickens," (189,) suggests rather a thickening of the blood, or perhaps a congestion.

Mr. de Luce shows decided advance in this year's work, the most important of his contributions being "A Worshipper," (394.) Leon Moran sends, among others, "He Is Coming," (395,) that goes a long way toward redeeming the work of his brother, Percy, who is by no means up to his standard. In "Western Wild Flowers," (321,) Hamilton Hamilton has been unusually happy in obtaining brilliancy and sparkle, and has gotten much charm of color in his figure and the surrounding flowers. That Mr. Clinedinst has not lost his sense of color by his recent black-and-white work is shown in "Restful Moments," (204,) which is very attractive in every way, and Mr. George Wharton Edwards's "Flemish Girl" is an old friend in a new pose, headdress and all, but always welcome, and attractively painted. L. E. Van Gorder has found favor with the jury to the extent of seven contributions. Truth compels the statement, however, that they are pretty nearly all good, but "The Autumn of Life," (132,) is by far the most important, and is a most creditable piece of work.

Mr. McIlhaney, in his cattle work, is as strong as ever, which is saying much; but that he has already won the prize, his pictures this year would have been well in the race. Mr. Wiggins sends two small contributions, and his animals are fine in tone and well drawn. In the west gallery is hung a half dozen or more pictures sent by Japanese painters, of which "Water Fowl and Lotus," (438,) by Mr. Kagetoshi, is more attractive to our Western eyes. In the rest of the work is the curious detail, the lack of perspective, but the charm of the decorative and extraordinary minuteness. Other work must wait for future notices, but this article may fittingly close with a reference to the most important contribution to the exhibition, Mr. Abbey's picture entitled "An Attention," (138.) A quaint and interesting Dutch interior, hung with old family portraits, and with low ceilings, latticed windows, old-time furniture, and containing two figures—the woman, with a curious effect of light on her, distinction in every line of the drawing, and painted freely and effectively; the man, bending over with his bouquet, his costume arranged with ease and grace, his whole attitude a study. Surely, Mr. Abbey is an artist. His lightest touch is made with such certainty, and put just where it was needed, his eye is so keen to grasp the big side of his art, and the results are so satisfying and done with such apparent ease, that we never cease to wonder at him. This work is delightful.

THEY BEGAN TO CUT PRICES

And the Sanitary Ware Manufacturers' Association Came to Grief.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The announcement is made that the Sanitary Ware Manufacturers' Association of the United States has been dissolved. The association was composed of all the leading producers of sanitary earthenware, and was organized five years ago to fix and maintain a scale of prices for sanitary ware; to limit the sale of goods to jobbers, and to control the trade generally.

The association got along smoothly until the hard times set in, and then secret agreements between the manufacturers began to be violated, and latterly they have been indulging in a sort of cut-throat warfare, it is said, in trying to get business away from one another. The price of goods has been cut nearly 60 per cent. since the association was formed.

Its last meeting was held in this city last Friday, and it was then that the association gave up the ghost. The manufacturers will now establish prices to suit themselves.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, snow flurries, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southeast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, probably slightly warmer, southeast winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning in western portions, cold wave, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, colder, northwest winds. MISSOURI, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, snow flurries, slightly warmer, northeast to east winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, local rains, variable winds. GEORGIA, local rains, followed by fair in the afternoon, slightly colder in northwest portion, northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northwest winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, colder in north portion, northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder Monday night, northwest winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, colder, cold wave in northern portions, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, cold wave in the interior, north winds, much colder on the coast Monday night. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, generally fair, slightly colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, snow flurries in northern portion in the early morning, followed by fair, cold wave, north winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except snow flurries on the lakes, cold wave, northwest winds. INDIANA, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, cold wave, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, much colder, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, much colder, northwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, slightly colder in extreme eastern portion, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in eastern, snow flurries in western portion, variable winds. IOWA, fair, probably slightly warmer in west portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, snow flurries, variable winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, north winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, variable winds.

An area of high pressure has moved from Lake Erie to Maine, diminishing in magnitude. A ridge of high pressure extends from the north of Montana to Texas. A third high pressure area has remained stationary in the Middle Plateau region. A storm of slight intensity has moved from Iowa to Ontario. Light snow has fallen in the extreme Northwest and the Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen from the middle and west Gulf to the lower lake region, and in the extreme Northwest; it has generally fallen elsewhere.

Had the Grip?

If you have not, we will tell you how to prevent it. If you have, we will tell you how to recover from it and not be liable to its bad after-effects.

The Grip tackles persons who are poorly nourished, who take cold easily and are somewhat "run down" in health. *To prevent the disease* you must take two things—good care of yourself and Scott's Emulsion. The "good care" is hard to take. Scott's Emulsion is easy. But both are important.

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The weakened system needs just what Scott's Emulsion contains. This is Cod-liver Oil in an easy, palatable form, and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid digestion and tone up the nervous system. Scott's Emulsion is effective in curing ordinary Coughs and Colds, but above all it nourishes, strengthens, gives vitality and builds up the whole system.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d St-4th Av—Prof. Kelly's Tableaux d'Art Company.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—3:00—Piano Recital, Goetterdaemmerung.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Cotton King.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th, 41st St—8:00—Falstaff.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety. Extra matinée to-day.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M......	36	13	3:30 P. M...	42	19
6 A. M......	38	13	6 P. M......	41	20
9 A. M......	39	12	9 P. M......	40	21
12 M........	40	15	12 P. M.....	40	22

Average temperature yesterday..........16⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........39½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years..........30½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, followed by Fair Weather, Slightly Warmer.

For "**The Weather Forecast**" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

INSURING THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

The negotiations in which the Administration is reported to be engaged to replenish the gold reserve from the only source that can supply it with any certainty that it would remain a month in the Treasury do not meet the approval of some of the Republican journals. The writers for these papers assure us that it is disgraceful in the Administration and humiliating to the people of the United States to sell bonds—that is, to borrow money—abroad. It was just as much so to import antitoxine before we could supply it at home.

It is not denied that we need gold. It is not denied that the gold borrowed at home slipped out of the Treasury—for various reasons, chiefly because there was a strong demand for it abroad at profitable rates—very quickly. It cannot be denied that it is practicable to get gold from abroad under conditions that would prevent absolutely for a considerable time this embarrassing and possibly disastrous process. In these circumstances it is nonsense to blame the Administration for doing what is imperatively required, doing it in the most advantageous way possible, through such agencies as will surely be effective, and, above all, doing it promptly. There is a homely adage about the "proof of the pudding." The reasonable expectation that the Administration would do its duty, and do it with no unreasonable loss of time, cut down exchange, stopped gold exports, sent gold back into the Treasury, and gave a strong impulse to confidence at home and abroad. Would the critics of the Administration reason from this that it would be wise to turn back and foolish to go on and harvest the advantages promised?

We have not much patience to discuss the political aspect of this crisis. Our Republican friends find a certain kind and amount of pleasure in saying that the Democratic Party, Democratic Congress, and Democratic President are responsible for it. Possibly they believe it. Some of them say that it is all due to the repeal of the McKinley bill. There is a gentleman in Bloomingdale who thinks that the panic of 1893 was due to the denial by this heartless generation that he is Son of God. He is quite as sincere and not more unreasonable than these partisan critics. One fact ought to be plain to everybody, that whoever is responsible, Mr. Cleveland is not, since he has used all his power and authority and influence to prevent the necessity into which we have fallen, and to secure proper measures to abate it. He has not succeeded, and, with this Congress, we see very little hope that he will succeed. He will, then, continue to do what he has done in the past, he will use the means given him by the law to perform the duty imposed by law. He will, as he has always done, use those means in a way to secure the greatest advantage at the least cost. But he will use them without fear or favor, in accordance with actual needs and as promptly as necessity requires. And when he shall have done that, and the country feels the beneficent effect of his courageous and loyal policy, the blessed partisan critics will find something else to blame him for, some fresh occasion for the barking chorus which they feel bound to keep up.

The plain fact which we cannot ignore, and which no honorable man has any wish to ignore, is that the cost, principal and interest, of gold loans at the present time is simply the insurance of the national credit, on which rests the vast superstructure of private credit. There should be no need for such insurance. The risks that must be provided against are of our own making. We have created a demand debt and insist that it shall remain always payable on demand and forever unpaid. There is no limit to the amount of gold that may be exhausted by such a fatal contrivance, and the perils it involves can never be dispelled until the demand debt is finally paid and the evidences of it destroyed. Foreign loans, domestic loans, even increased taxation payable in gold, can be but a makeshift, a temporary relief, because they leave unimpaired the force that sucks gold out when it is once in. They are limited forces contending with one that is unlimited. Let us all, then, in the name of decency and common sense, sustain the Administration in the prompt use of the means it possesses to meet the immediate situation, and unite to secure from Congress the legislation which alone will give us lasting security.

DOCK LEGISLATION.

The Lawson Dock bill was fit only for the waste basket after the sub-committee of the Seventy had had their say about it before the Mayor. It required but a brief argument to show that a bill which requires the Mayor to choose one of the Dock Commissioners from the fifteen or twenty dock builders in the city, of whom possibly two or three might possess reasonable qualifications for the place, was not worth serious legislative consideration.

It may be found advisable to take from this bill the provision putting the construction of pier sheds into the control of the Dock Commission and engraft it as an amendment upon the bill of the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Lawson, we understand, is not unwilling to accept the Seventy's bill in place of his own. The substitution ought to be made before any further time is wasted on the grotesque measure favored by the contractors.

A POPULAR LOAN.

There is no possible objection to legislation by Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, when occasion requires, to borrow money on short-term, low-rate bonds or on certificates, payable at pleasure, in sums as low as $50, or even $25. The power to make such temporary loans ought certainly to be in his hands, though if the currency of the country were in a perfectly sound condition, if the Secretary had not to keep its half dozen varieties at par with the best, and he were left to his legitimate business of collecting taxes and paying running expenses, it would very rarely happen that he would need to use such power.

But one thing ought to be pretty plain to any one who has studied the history of the Government finances in the United States. It is that for such pressing and extensive needs as are liable to arise at any time in the present condition of our currency such a power would be of very little use. With so much paper money of so many sorts—greenbacks, Treasury notes, bank notes, silver certificates—filling, sometimes, to overflowing the channels of circulation, there is not lying idle in the possession of the American people any considerable quantity of gold waiting investment at low rates in small sums. The "popular loan" which is at present engaging the delighted attention of a number of journalists, and is being advocated with amusing solemnity in the Senate by that veteran poser, Mr. Sherman, is of no sort of value for the situation with which we have to deal.

We hear a great deal of the immense advantages which France derives from popular loans, and especially of the "stake" they give to the multitude of small holders in the stability of the Government. But we should note that there is no great country of modern times in which revolutions have been so frequent, and that the very capacity of the people of France to take large loans in small amounts is due to the fact that they have no better use to which to put their money, no more convenient and profitable way of getting interest on it, and both of these facts show that the system succeeds best in the least highly developed business communities. At the present moment there is deposited in the savings banks alone of this country at least three times the amount of the interest-bearing national debt. A very large part of this belongs to depositors who accumulate it in sums less than the lowest sum for which it is proposed to issue bonds, and deposits can be made or withdrawn in any amount at any time with but slight loss of interest. The average rate of return is higher than Government bonds would yield. To suppose that from the class that use these banks the Government could get any considerable amount of money, least of all, gold, by offering small bonds is to imagine a vain thing.

ELECTRIC MOTORS ON RAILROADS.

The new Metropolitan elevated railway in Chicago will be in operation a few weeks hence. All the cars on this road will be moved by electric motors. The company owning the other elevated railway in that city—the "Alley" line—will be guided, as to a substitution of electric force for steam, by the experience of the Metropolitan. It has procured careful estimates of the cost of equipping its line with electric motors, but is restrained from making the substitution at present by a consideration of the expenditure required and of the direct loss to be caused by laying aside its steam locomotives. It is stated in the electrical journals that the Lake Street and Northwestern elevated roads in the same city will be operated by electric power. We presume the time is near at hand when the cars on all similar railways will be moved by electricity.

The great steam railroad companies whose lines pass through thickly-populated districts are beginning to feel the competition of suburban electric roads and are also seriously considering the expediency of using electric power for moving their own cars. The New-Haven Company's lines, extending with many branches through the populous region between this city and Boston, is peculiarly exposed to this competition, owing to the recent construction of many electric roads not only from the cities for some miles into the neighboring rural districts, but also from certain cities to others not far distant. The New-Haven Company has 1,700 miles of track, and nearly 150 miles of it have already been paralleled by short electric lines. Certain small cities not far from each other, on this company's lines, are already connected by electric roads, and other similar, but more important, connections are soon to be made by electric companies which have not yet carried out their plans. For example, the proposed construction of a short line across a gap now existing between a suburban road terminating in New-Haven and another terminating in Bridgeport will complete an electric parallel between these cities. It is quite probable that a traveler will be able, a few years hence, to go from this city to New-Haven on successive and connecting electric roads, practically paralleling the New-Haven Company's main line.

This competition thus far has had little effect upon the New-Haven Company's business. It has caused a slight contraction of the company's suburban service at several points. The company's officers think that, while something may be lost by the multiplication of electric roads in the districts which its lines traverse, there is also something to be gained. After saying, a few days ago, that the company had not opposed the chartering of electric railways which would compete directly with its own service, Vice President Hall added: "While those which directly parallel us compete injuriously for short distances, the electric lines running at lateral angles bring us new traffic. A trolley road running into new country four, six, ten, or more miles away, and communicating with our lines, tends to increase the number of our passengers. Thus we are justified in not opposing the cheap transportation projects." But the company does, very properly, oppose the construction of trolley crossings at grade on its tracks.

It may be that electric power will be substituted for steam in the near future even on the New-Haven Company's trunk road from this city to New-Haven. This would, indeed, be a change of far-reaching importance. The company has already undertaken to equip with electric motors one of its branches—a road extending from Boston to Nantasket Beach—and it will be guided by the result of this experiment. Mr. Hall says:

> "Electricity bids fair to outdo steam in economy sooner or later. We shall test the matter by carrying the heavy excursion traffic by electricity. If the plan is successful, as it no doubt will be, we are in a position to use electricity on the main line between New-Haven and New-York. There will soon be completed between these two cities four lines of track. Two of these can easily be equipped with electrical power. With the perfect roadbed, heavy steel rails, and stone ballast, cars may be moved at a rate of speed that would leave highway trolley cars far in the rear."

The successful use of electric power on any one long railroad where steam is now the force employed will be followed speedily by the adoption of the same motive power on other roads doing business under similar conditions. We may be sure that, if the New-Haven Company should use electric motors successfully for its passenger traffic between this city and New-Haven, the steam locomotives—for passenger traffic—on the Pennsylvania Road between this city and Philadelphia and on the Central to Albany would soon be laid aside.

ISSUES IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The issues before the Presbyterian Church, which will come before the General Assembly to meet at Pittsburg in May, are less personal in their character, but perhaps more fundamental, than those which have been so prominent for the past few years. There is to be, so far as now appears, no trial for heresy. There will, however, be a discussion probably as earnest as any at Saratoga, Washington, Portland, or Detroit in regard to the relation to be held by the theological seminaries to the Church. It was a startling revelation to the conservatives when they found that Union Seminary of this city could withdraw from its relations to the General Assembly and that the Assembly had absolutely no power to prevent it. This raised the question as to the status of other seminaries, and three years ago, at Portland, a committee was appointed to look into the matter. It took two years for its work and reported at Saratoga that "the greater portion of the property held by these corporations, [the theological seminaries,] and which amounts to between eight and nine millions of dollars, is not held in trust for the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, nor is it given the direct control, management, or disposition of the same by the terms of their charters."

This report created something like consternation among the conservatives, and they immediately resolved to rectify the mistake as the only means of escaping a renewal of the disastrous experiences connected with Union Seminary. Accordingly a committee was appointed to confer with the seminaries, consider what changes might be introduced into their charters which would give the Church the desired control, and induce them to accept the altered condition. This action was adopted by a large majority and received the cordial support of the representatives of Princeton, McCormick, (Chicago,) Western, (Allegheny,) and Danville (Ky.) Seminaries, who assured the Assembly of the prompt acceptance by them of the plan. There were vigorous protests by the minority, but the majority felt sure of their ground and went about their work confident of success.

The result, however, has not been what they expected. Besides Union Seminary, whose position was already clear, four seminaries—Princeton, McCormick, Western, and Auburn—have refused to make the desired change, and Lane (Cincinnati, Ohio,) is generally understood to have declined. This leaves only Danville, Omaha, and San Francisco Seminaries in support of the Assembly's action. The action, too, has been singularly unanimous. Princeton Seminary has a Board of Trustees and a Board of Directors, the former charged with the care of the funds, the latter with the internal administration. This question naturally came before the Trustees, including such men as John S. Kennedy, Robert Lenox Belknap, Alexander Maitland of this city, F. Wolcott Jackson of Newark, W. J. Magie of Elizabeth, J. O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, and others. The decision of the board was unanimous that it would be both unwise and illegal to accord to the request of the Assembly. The action taken by the boards of the seminaries at Auburn, Chicago, and Allegheny was similar, and, although there will be further conference, there is no probability that it will result in any change of position.

Another topic of interest, though one that is not expected to elicit much discussion, is that of federation of the different Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. For some years the feeling has been growing that a great deal of waste effort as well as expense results from the separate working of so many denominations having essentially the same doctrines and methods of work. This feeling has been strengthened by the increasing discussion in regard to Church unity, and took shape a year ago in a plan of federation by which the general home and foreign missionary work shall be under the supervision of a Federal Council of representatives of all these different denominations. There are other lines in which this council was expected to be helpful, but its chief activity would be in missionary work. The plan was adopted by the Assembly and recommended to the Presbyteries throughout the country for their indorsement. Again the action, so far as yet made, has come as a surprise to most, for it has been very strongly adverse. The ground taken has been very generally that the plan is impracticable and that it involves great disproportion of authority and responsibility, the smaller bodies having equal authority with the larger ones, but far less responsibility.

THE LUMBERMEN MUST GO!

It is doubtless unusual for a State officer in his letter of resignation to advise the appointing power as to the qualifications of his successor. Forest Commissioner Nathan Straus, however, committed no impropriety when, in tendering his resignation to Gov. Morton, he suggested that in filling the vacancy the Governor should "name a gentleman who has no interest in lumbering." In fact, in making this suggestion, Mr. Straus performed a public service, and with great propriety of place and occasion.

Forest Commissioners Tilden, Schuyler, and Weed cannot too promptly for the public good give the Governor the opportunity to act on Mr. Straus's advice. They are the unfaithful servants who lately in haste and practically by stealth voted to give the Adirondack Railroad the right of way to extend its line from North Creek to Long Lake. It was a grant to the spoiler, to the natural and insatiable enemies of the Adirondack forest, to the lumberman and the wood pulp man. Mr. Straus and Mr. Babcock, the other members of the commission, both of whom oppose the grant, were absent when the vote was taken. An injunction and the Attorney General restrained the Land Board from doing the same thing.

Gov. Morton favors the preservation of the great forest. He said so in his message. The policy of preservation requires the retirement of Commissioners Schuyler, Weed, and Tilden, before they attempt any more evil work.

As well make the wolf shepherd of the flock as appoint a lumberman to the Forest Commission.

SENSE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Building Trades Council of St. Louis, made up of delegates from thirty-two unions representing the building trades of the city, has adopted a new constitution and abolished the walking delegate. It declares strikes to be unnatural and boycotts un-American, and discountenances a resort to either. It favors arbitration as the rational mode of settling labor disputes.

Here is sense in the West. It has been amply demonstrated that strikes lead almost inevitably to injustice, to violence and disorder, and to loss, not only to those directly concerned, but to those indirectly affected by the trade or occupation involved. A fair and peaceable strike is unnecessary where it would be effective, and it has become impracticable. The boycott is in its essence a lawless conspiracy against the rights of others.

If labor unions are honestly and intelligently conducted they can almost always secure an amicable adjustment of disputes. Usually all that is needed is a full understanding of the case of both sides by both sides. Where agreement cannot then be reached, a demonstrated spirit of fairness and willingness to accept what is right will lead to voluntary arbitration of the points of disagreement. It may be possible to have an official board called in as arbitrator, but compulsory arbitration is nonsense and official intervention is seldom necessary or useful.

Strikes and boycotts are war and not agencies of peaceful industry, and the walking delegate is a petty tyrant and a public nuisance. Trades unionism is making progress in St. Louis, and the example should have a good effect elsewhere.

ANTITOXINE IN EUROPE.

Although very little progress toward the production of supplies of the serum remedy for diphtheria has been made in Austria-Hungary, where the annual mortality from the disease exceeds 64,000, the remedy has been used for several months in Trieste and in the Government of Czernowitz. During the last four years, and up to the end of last August, the mortality in Trieste was from 40 to 50 per cent. At the end of August imported serum was supplied free of charge by the sanitary authorities. At last accounts the mortality in hospital cases under the new treatment had been reduced to 22 per cent., (180 cases,) and to 7 per cent. for 72 cases in private practice. In the Government of Czernowitz the mortality in 1892 was about 63 per cent., and the reports indicate a large reduction since the new remedy has been used. In one district there was a death rate of 53 per cent. under the old treatment, and under the new the rate has been 16 per cent. In another the mortality fell to 13 per cent. The number of cases reported, however, is small, and for this reason the statistics are not necessarily conclusive. The reports are in accord with those from other places as to the very perceptible favorable effect of the treatment upon the patients.

Beginning with the first day of the new year, it became possible in Paris to supply the antitoxine to applicants from any part of France who should procure the indorsement of local Boards of Health, Mayors, Prefects, or sub-Prefects. Up to the end of 1894 there had been contributed by popular subscription for the support of the production of serum at the Pasteur Institute $122,200, and the Chamber of Deputies had voted $20,000. The number of horses immunized or undergoing the process of immunization has been increased since October from 20 to 136. Fifteen of these are at the State Veterinary School, 42 are kept in the old abattoirs at Grenoble, where the Paris Municipal Council pays for the care and treatment of 20, and 79 are supported on the suburban property ceded to Pasteur by the State eight years ago. In due time supply stations will be established in the provinces.

Since the reduction of the duty on tin plate by the new tariff several new tin-plate factories have been established, and now it is announced that the largest factory of the kind in this country is soon to be built in Chicago by the Illinois Steel Company. It is also reported from Pittsburg that "seven other large plants are in contemplation." The McKinley duty—without the help of which those who asked for it said they could not hope to manufacture tin plate—was cut down nearly one-half, and the price of imported tin plate in this country is now the lowest on record. Even under these conditions, however, the industry seems to be regarded by capitalists as an inviting one.

The surface railroad Presidents whose employes were stoned and beaten, and whose cars were wrecked, seem to be the only persons in Brooklyn against whom legal proceedings are being taken on account of the late riotous strike.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

How Their Notes Can Be Made to Take the Place of Government Paper.

Henry W. Cannon in The North American Review.

The machinery of the national banking system can be readily made available for the issuance of national bank notes to replace the paper currency issued by the Government, if the following modifications in the law are made:

First—Long-time bonds should be issued by the General Government to take up and cancel its paper money. These bonds can be utilized as security for bank notes.

Second—The tax of 1 per cent. per annum upon national bank circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

Third—Banks should be permitted to issue notes to the extent of the par value of bonds deposited as security.

Fourth—The restriction of the law providing that only $3,000,000 of national bank notes shall be redeemed in any one month should be repealed.

Fifth—In order to maintain gold payments the redemption fund deposited with the Treasurer of the United States should consist of gold coin or its equivalent.

Sixth—The Controller of the Currency should be authorized to have printed and continually on hand a sufficient amount of national bank notes to supply the banks of the country with the maximum amount of circulation permitted by law upon a deposit of Government bonds.

Seventh—National banks should be permitted to hold a portion of their reserves against deposits in the notes of other banks.

ENCHANTED THAT WOMEN KNOW GREEK

People Want for Them Political Rights—That Is, Nothing—How About Bread?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read with palpitating interest in your cable letter the statistics of Newnham College. I am not at all sorry that young women are learning the sciences, languages, and other things, and it particularly enchants me that they are studying Greek. I wish everybody knew Greek. I think that one never knows it well enough and that there is nothing so useful. If people knew Greek, perhaps they would read the Iliad of Homer—even if only in translations—and then what would become of the naive ideas which Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge and other classicists express?

If we wish to make American art modern, we must learn Greek. That women may learn it there is not the slightest shade of a doubt. They proved it at the Renaissance when the wives and daughters of the printers read old manuscripts, compared and rectified tests, corrected proofs, and with all their hearts contributed to return to us the divine Helena. Yes, young women ought to know Greek; but people do not think enough of how they are to earn a living and how they are to eat when they are learned.

What may be said about it does not matter. Woman is exiled, disinherited, doomed. The laws, which were made by long-bearded men, always know how to punish women, but they have never inquired how they are to eat. People want for them political rights—that is, nothing. How about bread?

There are Queens, Princesses, Duchesses, wealthy women, privileged women living in palaces the drawing rooms of which are decorated in the Japanese style. They are not protected from their husbands. There are wives of good workmen who manufacture with improbable things impossible stews. There are wives of clerks perpetually trying to make two ends meet which will never meet, and spending their lives in the company of idiots skillful at guessing newspaper puzzles. There are honest girls who live by sewing, knitting, painting fans and porcelain plates, and by a thousand other little trades by which one dies of hunger, and of thirst, and of chastity, and of despair, when one does not know Greek—and even if one knew Greek.

I am surprised that anybody should be surprised when a woman—like the thirty-thousand-dollar bracelet woman of your Paris correspondent's letter—having the gift of beauty, which is a weapon deadlier than cannon and stronger than gold, since it tames it, takes everything because everything was refused her, devours millions because you would not give her 25 cents, and at the expense of your blood, your fortune, and your honor raises palaces in the lack of which she would have had to sleep in the street. We say to her: "Your beauty, imperious and sovereign, compels Kings to kneel before you. It gives to you all the treasures of this world. It places at your feet young Princes and illustrious old men. You have everything, you can do everything, you are mistress of everything. Will you please consent to abandon all your advantages in order to earn, in an intermittent fashion, 20 cents a day by sewing and not obtain a more enviable position in the esteem of men?" It is as if a lion, lord of the desert, came showing its strong, famished teeth and its pink palate, and chilling other animals with its formidable roar, and a little convent girl or a pupil of the Sacred Heart went to him, bowed, and said sweetly: "My dear Sir, you would be very polite if you abandoned the idea of the feast that you are about to make and consented to eat grass."

I wonder if the moral economists think that they are ever to accomplish anything by arresting women in the streets. I met yesterday one of my old friends whom remarkable qualities have elevated to a fine judiciary position in this city. He said of one of his colleagues: "Yes, he is amiable, progressive, and animated by the best intentions, but he does not know where Pythagoras Hall is."

That's the trouble. The moral economists do not know where Pythagoras Hall is, nor where the other monuments are. Let the women learn Greek. It can't hurt them. Perhaps when our moral economists know that the young women know Greek they will try to learn a little English.

TIMOTHY TELL.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

"The Major" Postponed.

The revival of "The Major" at Harrigan's Theatre has been postponed until to-morrow night.

NO MEATS ON ITS BILL OF FARE

VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT NO. 1 WILL BE OPENED TO-MORROW.

All Food Procured Through the Destruction of Life Tabooed by the Society.

Under the auspices of the New-York Vegetarian Society Vegetarian Restaurant No. 1 will be opened to-morrow night in what has been the Hotel Byron, at 240 West Twenty-third Street, under the management of Mrs. L. Volkmann.

The society has the aims of the first vegetarian organization founded in London nearly half a cenutry ago, and of the California "Fraternia," which flourished in 1880. Its food must not have been procured through destruction of life, whether of mammal or mollusk, and no beverage containing the smallest percentage of alcohol is countenanced.

The last dinner of the New-York Vegetarian Society was at the Hotel St. Denis, March 31, 1894, when Mrs. Croly, "Jennie June," spoke, and an excellent repast was served.

The present officers of the society are: President—John W. Scott, the philatelist; Vice Presidents—Mrs. C. T. Haviland and Dr. Hubert T. Foote; Secretary—C. T. Haviland; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sarah E. Fuller of Flora Park, Long Island, and Treasurer—C. A. Montgomery.

The bill of fare for the table d'hôte dinner to-morrow night, which will be served at 6:30 o'clock, and will cost a very small sum to each diner, is:

Fruit Soup.
Celery, Pickles, Olives.
White Potatoes with Asparagus, Sweet Potatoes with French Peas.
ENTREES.
Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce, Cauliflower, Baked.
Graham Bread, Entire Wheat Flour.
Flageolette Beans.
SALADS.
Lettuce, Field Salad—French or Mayonnaise Dressing.
DESSERT.
Bohemian Cream, Fruit Sauce; Rice Pudding, Lemon Sauce.
Fruits, Oranges, Dates, Figs, Grapes, Assorted Nuts.
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate.

While the vegetarians eschew fish, flesh, game, poultry, and even oysters, because their tenets are against taking life, they depend much on certain animal food. In fact, their cuisine would fail were it not for butter, eggs, and milk. Lard and other products of slaughtering are prohibited.

Excellence in all branches of the pastry cook's art is striven for, and the new establishment will not be considered equipped until a first-class patissier, either Hungarian or Italian, has been engaged.

One of the embarrassments of a vegetarian cook is how to procure pure olive oil, which is the chief frying agent, butter being used in the making of sauces and pastry. The new restaurant will not only have an ample supply of pure Lucca oil for its table d'hôte, but enough to supply such of the members of the society as may desire it. Other articles, some of them specialties, used in the kitchen, will be on sale. Meals are also to be served à la carte.

No arrangement as to beverages, such as mineral waters, has yet been made. At present all that has been looked out for is a supply of the purest drinking water. Of course, neither wines, beer, liquors, cordials, nor cigars can be obtained in the establishment.

To offset this privation to those who wish to experiment with the cuisine of the vegetarians, an endeavor will be made to serve the finest coffee that it is possible to make.

After the dinner to-morrow a special meeting of the society will be held.

TO FORM A PLATE-GLASS TRUST

All the Manufacturers to be Brought "Under One Roof," Col. Conger Says—Promise Cheap Glass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Col. L. A. Conger of Ohio, President of the Diamond Plate-Glass Company, operating large plants at Kokomo and Elmwood, Ind., arrived in Washington to-day after a protracted conference in Philadelphia with Pittsburg and other plate-glass manufacturers, with a view to adapting the plate-glass industries to the conditions of the new tariff law.

The plate-glass industry was much depressed last year, owing to the uncertainty as to tariff legislation. The bill, as finally passed by the Senate, made a cut of 30 per cent. in tariff rates on imported glass. The manufacturers have come to the conclusion that they not only can stand this cut, but can reduce the price of American plate glass to the consumers 40 per cent. They propose to accomplish this by the adoption of improved machinery and consolidation. Said Col. Conger to-night:

"The embarrassing question has been on the matter of capitalization. Our whole line of effort has been in the direction of reducing the present values of properties down to a basis of $10,000,000. We have finally decided to make the effort on these lines. We find that in the future the business of the country is likely to be done on a lower plane, and hence we have agreed upon the basis of $10,000,000.

"This plan will add confidence and strength to our stock and securities and will enable us to manufacture plate glass at the lowest cost and arrest further demoralization of our business and assure, as far as possible, permanence and protection to our labor."

While denying the intention to form a trust, Col. Conger said the plate-glass people were coming in under one roof so as to reduce expenses. He added that if, as they believed, this should reduce the cost of the manufactured article to the public 40 per cent. and leave wages as they were, he did not see that any one would have cause for complaint.

A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ANNIVERSARY

Special Services Were Held in Many City Churches Yesterday.

Services were held in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church yesterday afternoon and evening in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

The services of the day commenced with a short prayer meeting before the regular 11 o'clock service. The morning service of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. M. Hudder, was devoted largely to the Christian Endeavor Society, and was intended for the young people. The Sunday school services also were principally given up to the society and its teachings, the regular lessons having been dispensed with.

The pastor in the evening preached a sermon, the text of which was taken from the Epistle to the Corinthians, xii., 27: "You are part of the body of Christ, and a member in particular."

The doctor spoke of the society and the work it had accomplished among the young people of the church. He talked at some length of the danger of the loss of personality and the danger in which the Christian Endeavor would stand if without it. He emphasized the fact that no society could succeed without a personality. He was glad that the Christian Endeavor Society was without a creed. There was no sectional or factional difference in it.

Similar anniversary meetings were held in the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue; the Church of the Disciple, Fifty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; by the Rev. Thomas Dixon in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Twelfth Street Reform Presbyterian Church. A special meeting will be held to-night in Metropolitan Hall, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, by the Society of the Christian Endeavor in commemoration of the fourteenth anniversary. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Hudder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and the Rev. Dr. J. Horace Breed of the Tabernacle, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway.

The Democratic President Still There.

From The Chicago Herald, (Dem.)

It may be flattering to Republican sensibilities to have President Cleveland asking the support of his political enemies to relieve the financial stringency of the Nation. It will be still more gratifying to decent Republicans everywhere to find that when the silver cranks and tariff fanatics try to get wild legislation through Congress a Democratic President will still be there to **save the country from their incompetence.**

LAST STRONGHOLD TAKEN

The Island of Ling-Kung-Tau Captured by the Japanese.

CHINA'S PEACE ENVOYS SENT HOME

Their Credentials Gave Them No Power to Make Absolute Terms and Japan Will Ignore Them.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch sent to-day by the Central News correspondent in Chee-Foo says:

"The Japanese have captured the Island of Ling-Kung-Tau, the last stronghold of the Chinese at Wei-Hai-Wei. The bombardment was terrific, and lasted for hours. The Chinese answered it with unusual spirit, but many of their guns were disabled early in the engagement. Toward the close of the bombardment six Japanese ships landed marines, who captured the batteries. The fighting was severe, and many were killed and wounded on each side. As this dispatch is sent the two fleets are hotly engaged."

The Central News correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs, under the date of Feb. 1, via Talien-Wan:

"The Chinese war ships were much damaged in yesterday's fight. After the Pai-Chi-Yaso forts capitulated the Japanese turned the captured guns against the Chinese war ships, hitting them repeatedly and forcing them to change their position. A violent snowstorm in the afternoon of Jan. 31 compelled the Japanese fleet to remain inactive, and thus frustrated the Japanese plan to bring on a general naval engagement. The Japanese still hold the entrance to the harbor."

A Central News dispatch sent from Hai-Cheng on Friday says that Viceroy Liu-Kung-Ti has arrived at New-Chwang, and will assume supreme command of the Chinese operations in Manchuria. Gen. Nodzu, the Japanese commander, expects to be attacked to-morrow or Tuesday. His spies report that there are about 50,000 Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Yeng-Kow and New-Chwang.

The Central News correspondent in Hiroshima telegraphs, under to-day's date:

"Premier Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a second interview with China's peace envoys yesterday afternoon. The main object of the meeting was to exchange credentials. The Ministers found the credentials of the envoys very imperfect, and to leave them absolutely powerless to conduct binding negotiations. They refused at once to continue negotiations, and requested the envoys to leave the country as soon as possible. The envoys will sail to-morrow on the steamship Owarimaru for Nagasaki, where they will await the arrival of the mail steamship for China. They will be accompanied until they depart by the Inspector General of Police and several Assistant Inspectors, who will prevent any hostile demonstrations on the part of the people.

"The Parliamentary resolution to approve all war expenditures, regardless of amount and date, is prefaced with the declaration that the objects of the war have not been realized yet."

The Chinese Government has appropriated £1,000 to the father of the Rev. James Wylie, the Scotch missionary who was murdered by Chinese soldiers near the Liao-Yang mission early in the war. The father has instructed the members of the mission to erect a chapel and hospital at Liao-Yang to Mr. Wylie's memory. Mr. Wylie's father is the Provost of Hamilton, Lanarkshire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The dispatch from Hiroshima stating that the Chinese peace envoys had been sent back under escort because of the insufficiency of their credentials exactly accords with anticipatory advices received by Minister Kurino, the Japanese Minister to the United States. It has been the expressed opinion at the Japanese Legation from the beginning that the Chinese Government was simply pursuing its customary policy of delay in this matter.

Their first attempt was to place Japan in the attitude of suing for peace, by giving the proposition made at the suggestion of the United States by Minister Dun at Tokio precedence over the proposition made by Minister Denby at Pekin. This subterfuge being rejected, and Japan insisting that China must take the initiative in asking for peace, China next requested an armistice. This being refused on the 8th of December, China appointed Chang Hin Huan and Shao, Governor of Formosa, as peace envoys.

Japan served formal notice on China that unless these envoys came accredited with plenipotentiary powers they would not be received, and for the time being Japan, in the interest of a peaceful settlement, waived its objection to the personality of Shao, who had set a price on the head of every Japanese captured or slain. Although the Chinese envoys were appointed on the 8th of December, it was not until the 7th of January that Chang Hin Huan took leave of the Emperor and started on his mission. In the meantime came the selection of ex-Secretary J. W. Foster as advisory counsel. This again was looked upon by Japan as an attempt at delay. It was apparent that Mr. Foster could not be admitted to the peace negotiations except in the capacity of a secretary to one of the Chinese envoys, and that was a position his high rank as a diplomat and an ex-Secretary of State of the United States would of necessity debar him from taking.

Two months ago Count Ito, Count Inonye, and Field Marshal Yamagata were all in favor of peace upon the basis of an indemnity and the recognition of the independence of Corea. Now it is said these terms will be impossible, and that Japan will exact a cession of territory.

Just here, as viewed by experienced diplomats of other legations than the Japanese, the element of danger comes in. There is nothing now left for the Japanese to do but to pursue their advantages until eventually Pekin falls into their hands. The inevitable result of this, it is thought, will be the fall of the present dynasty. Then there will be no one to treat with for peace, and complications will occur which will threaten the total dismemberment of the Chinese Empire and involve the almost certain intervention of European powers. The outcome of such a complication would be difficult to foresee, and its contemplation is giving much uneasiness in diplomatic circles here.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Paris edition of The Herald will publish a dispatch to the following effect concerning the reception of the Chinese peace envoys:

"The Chinese envoys declare they were ignorant that their credentials were defective, and their Government played them a trick. It assured them that it had bestowed on them full powers, yet the documents did not state the subject of the negotiations, and the envoys would have been compelled to refer everything to Pekin. Premier Ito remarked that China could not be very desirous of peace, to say nothing of the slight on Japan. The latter would be willing to reopen negotiations, however, when an embassy with full powers should be sent."

THE WORK OF MEXICAN CONVICTS

Two Years Digging a Tunnel to Liberate Three Thousand Prisoners.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 3.—The 3,000 prisoners in Belem Prison would have been free but for the timely discovery of a tunnel. Patient search for the suspected outlet was rewarded yesterday by finding an entrance to the tunnel close to the schoolroom. At a depth of three yards to the right of the tunnel, the foundation upon which rests the walls of the gallery where the condemned, 800 in number, are confined, had been cut through. The subterranean passage was thence continued toward the left, some forty-one yards, also perforating the foundations of other walls, which are one meter in thickness, and are built of sandstone. The underground works were still continued to the left, where some more foundations, equally as thick as the former, were encountered. The foundations sustain the weight of the walls that lodge the hundreds of prisoners that are awaiting trial.

The skill displayed in the engineering feat which has fortunately miscarried is wonderful, and a few months of labor would have placed the prisoners in communication with the street. This would have released 3,000 criminals, as the tunnel had been planned to pass under the departments of the prison so that it could have been reached by digging a few feet beneath the floors of the various wards. The prisoners, under pretense of attending night school, have been at work on the great tunnel for a period of two years, working secretly, in regular shifts.

The conception of the daring undertaking is due to a desperate criminal named José Vicente, who was under sentence of death, but who was shot some time ago, before his elaborate scheme for the liberating of himself and comrades could be put into effect.

FRANCE'S LAST MARSHAL BURIED

Funeral Services over the Remains of François Certain Canrobert.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—All military and official Paris attended to-day the funeral of François Certain Canrobert, the last Marshal of France. The ceremonies were the same as at the state funeral of Marshal MacMahon, almost a year and a half ago, but the crowds in the streets were smaller and the signs of mourning less numerous among the people.

The cannon of the Hôtel des Invalides were fired as the body was removed from the late Marshal's home, in the Rue de Marignan, and was placed in the hearse. The pall bearers were Gens. Billot, Negrier, Jamont, and Boisdeffre, and Admirals Duperre and Rieunier. St. Louis Chapel, in the courtyard of the Hôtel des Invalides, was thickly hung in black. On the shields along the walls were inscribed the names of the battles in which Canrobert fought with success. The soldiers guarding the catafalque belonged to the regiments which Canrobert had commanded.

On the coffin lid lay the Marshal's uniform, and on its sides were the embroidered arms of the dead soldier. The church was thronged. Besides a large group of relatives and personal friends, there were the representatives of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, deputations of Judges and Academicians, and innumerable officers of the army.

Father Chaillot, Canrobert's parish priest, said mass, and Cardinal Richard pronounced the benediction. The body was then taken back to the courtyard. Gen. Zurlinden delivered the funeral oration, tracing Canrobert's career from his entrance into the army, and praising his loyalty and bravery.

The troops of the Paris garrison filed past under Gen. Saussier, the parting salutes were fired, and the body was removed to the vault, where Abbé Misset, the Marshal's lifelong friend, prayed for his soul.

ROCHEFORT WELCOME TO FRANCE

The Exile Greeted by an Enthusiastic Throng on His Return to Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The crowd that came out to see the last honors paid to the last Marshal of France was much smaller than the gathering at the railway station, where Henri Rochefort, editor of The Intransigeant, was welcomed home from his years of exile in England. The whole Paris mob seemed packed in the open square.

In it were all the Socialist Deputies, including Gerault-Richard, the man imprisoned and elected for insulting Casimir-Perier. The Socialist revolutionary societies had brought out their last man, and stood in solid phalanx close to the station entrance. The streets leading to The Intransigeant office were filled with men and women from wall to wall. It is estimated that 200,000 persons stood between the station and the office, while thousands more looked down from windows and roofs.

The staff of The Intransigeant received the chief with great ceremony and cordiality. The speeches of welcome and replies lasted more than an hour, during which the throng outside cheered incessantly. The enthusiasm surpassed anything seen here since the Russian naval officers departed, but there was no disorder and no arrests.

THE CZAR'S IMPOLITIC SPEECH.

His Assumption of Absolute Power Causes Excitement in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Advices from St. Petersburg show that the Czar's speech declaring himself absolute has made a bad impression and has caused great excitement in Liberal circles. Eleven arrests were made yesterday. Copies of handbills were found in St. Petersburg University recalling the fact that March 1 will be the anniversary of the murder of Alexander II."

The Daily News correspondent in Vienna learns that the students of St. Petersburg University were about to send a petition to the Czar, but were warned not to do so. The promoters of the plan, he says, are the eleven men under arrest.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN SAMOA.

Fined for Importing Arms and Ammunition to the Island.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 3.—Mail dispatches, dated at Apia on Jan. 27, say that all is quiet in Samoa.

A large quantity of guns and cartridges had been seized from the Savaii houses of Trings and Spatz, who were charged formally with importing arms and ammunition on with importing arms and ammunition on the New-Zealand steamship Upolu. Trings pleaded guilty, and was fined $100 by the municipal magistrate. Spatz declared himself innocent, but he was fined by the German Consul.

An Urgent Liberal Whip.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An urgent Liberal whip has been issued. It summons the members for 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when questions of privilege are likely to be raised, taking precedence over the address, and important divisions are expected.

Earthquake Shocks in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 3.—Earthquakes were felt this morning in Genoa, Piacenza, Pavia, and several other cities.

TO RACE ON THE ICE AT WEST POINT

Ponies and Trotters to Compete for Purses—Academy News.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Not in many years has such cold weather been experienced here as during the last week. The ferryboat Highlander has ceased running, and teams cross daily between Garrisons and West Point.

The annual pony races on the ice will take place Feb. 5. The first race will be for horses owned in Putnam County that have never beaten 3:15. This will be for a purse of $25. The second race, free for all trotters, will be for a purse of $50. The third race will be for a twenty-five-dollar purse.

Bob sleds are in fashion again, and long lines of them, filled with cadets, start at the library and go with great velocity past the West Shore station to the foot of the hill.

All sections now recite in the new academy, and the rooms occupied by classes for the last few years will again revert to their former uses. The ordnance museum, which is now scattered in various storerooms, will be moved into the large halls on either side of the sallyport, where a very effective display can be made. The ordnance section rooms were in the headquarters building. Capt. Bellinger has taken possession of them, and they will be used in the future by the Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edmund D. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, who has been stationed here for several years as instructor in mathematics, has been promoted to a Captaincy in his regiment. It is believed that he will soon be relieved from duty here on account of the promotion.

Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman read a paper on field astronomy at the last monthly meeting of the West Point branch of the Army Service Institution. Prof. Larned, Capt. Lusk, and Lieut. Traub, debated upon the subject afterward.

An item in the last Military Academy appropriation provides for procuring architects' plans, specifications, estimates, and drawings for the remodeling and renovation of the library building. The alterations will be made early in the Spring.

Work on the new reservoir has not been discontinued during the Winter. A large number of men are constantly employed dressing stone and blasting. The reservoir, when completed, will hold many million gallons of water.

Cadets E. D. Dougherty and Henry L. Harris, Jr., of the "plebe" class, have been discharged. They could not pass the physical examination.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, the Commandant of Cadets, has been granted one month's leave of absence. Col. and Mrs. Mills will spend the time in St. Augustine, Fla. Capt. Parker will act as Commandant during Col. Mills's absence.

Frederick Macmonnies is now at work on a new figure for the Battle Monument. Mr. Macmonnies's studio is in Paris. His former effort was not considered a success.

The doll and cake fair, held at Lieut. Allen's quarters last night, in aid of the Roman Catholic Italian Orphan Asylum, was a great success. All the officers of the post were present. Dr. McGlynn came from Newburg, and was introduced to all present. The patronesses were Mrs. O. P. Ernst, Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Michie, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Bass, and Mrs. Edgerton.

OFFICIALS SAY IT'S OVER

But the Men Who Went Out Declare the Strike Is Still On.

ROADS CAN MAN ALL OF THEIR CARS

Police Commissioner Welles Has Done the Best He Could—Strikers to Turn Out in Force To-day.

The strikers say the Brooklyn trolley strike is not over. The railroad officials say it is.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday made inquiries of railroad officials for the purpose of learning in what condition the companies now are.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad said:

"We have between 500 and 600 cars at our disposal, and we have men to operate all of them, and also enough left over to make up the usual 'extra list.'

"Over 100 of our cars are disabled, and therefore we cannot operate them. Over 550 of our cars have been disabled in the last eighteen days. We have put in over 800 panes of glass in the cars of the Flushing Avenue line alone. We are in a position to fully operate the system, and we are so doing. We are running more cars than are needed. Our cars are carrying only 150 passengers a day now. Before the strike they carried 300 passengers a day.

"I put notices in all our stables to-day notifying the new men we would not discharge them to make room for the old hands, and also notifying the old men that they must treat the new ones with civility.

"Only a small number of our old men, not over fifty, have applied to go back to work."

The Superintendent of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban system said:

"We are operating 92 cars out of the normal complement of 110. At least six of our cars are in the shops. Only a small number of our old men—probably a dozen—have applied for work.

"We have men to run all our cars. In all, about thirty of our cars have been assaulted."

An official of the Atlantic Avenue railroad said:

"We have men enough to man all our cars. At least 100 of our cars have been assaulted, and 40 are now in the shops. We are running the normal Sunday complement of cars to-day, and we will run 110 to-morrow.

"Only about twenty of our old men have applied for work. The only trouble to-day was wire cutting in Fifteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue."

The strikers and their sympathizers spent yesterday in arranging for to-day's demonstration at the City Hall. Word was passed around among the strikers to be on hand, and the invitation was also widely circulated among the labor unions in this city.

Members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., said last night that the demonstration would be the greatest ever held in either New-York or Brooklyn.

The intention is to demand that the Common Council take action which will rescind the licenses under which the Brooklyn City, the Atlantic Avenue, and the Brooooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroads use electric motive power, and also take away from these roads the privilege of charging five-cent fares. The crowd will collect at the City Hall at the time the Common Council is in session, at 2 P. M. There is to be no speaking, it is announced.

Under the law there can be no mass meeting except on a permit, and no permit has been asked for. The authorities have taken no steps to prevent the demonstration.

Asked last night as to what he would do in regard to the proposed demonstration, Mayor Schieren said: "If these men come as peaceable citizens, I will be glad to see them. Any peaceable citizen is welcome to call on me at the City Hall at any time."

The Executive Committee of the strikers last night issued a statement denouncing the trolley roads involved in the strike for their disregard of the public interests and attacking President Norton for his wish to arm his men.

A petition was circulated in New-York and Brooklyn asking the Common Council to repeal the trolley franchises. Mr. Collins of the Executive Committee said that 61,000 signatures had been obtained. The petition will be presented to the Common Council to-day.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was asked last night what action he would take if the Atlantic Avenue Railroad carried out its desire to put its own armed guards on its cars.

"I cannot say what I will do," said the Mayor, "until the application is made. I know of no proposition to put Pinkerton men on the cars. The application to the police by the road to be allowed to arm its men was refused because the men whom it was proposed to arm were strangers, and there was no one to sufficiently vouch for them."

President Norton said last night that he had no intention of engaging Pinkerton men.

Mayor Schieren was asked if there was, in his judgement, any occasion for a further call on the militia for protection. He answered "No!" emphatically.

The Mayor was questioned in reference to the letter of President Norton to Police Commissioner Welles.

"There are two people," he said, "who ought to keep quiet just about now. One is President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad. The other is Martin J. Connelly."

Police Commissioner Welles was apparently undisturbed yesterday by the preparations of the strikers to hold a monster demonstration this afternoon at the City Hall.

"I don't think there will be any trouble," he said. "The men can't hold a mass meeting without a permit, and they have not applied for a permit."

The Commissioner was asked if he would say anything about the charges against the police force made by President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company.

"I'll let Mr. Norton do the talking," he said.

"As Police Commissioner," he continued, "I realize it is my duty to preserve the peace. I have done that to the fullest extent of which I am capable. Some of the worst outbreaks of the strike occurred near two bodies of the militia stationed close together, when all the troops were on guard.

"The attack on the Third Avenue car on Friday morning, would have occurred even if the troops had been on guard. It was an example of the guerrilla warfare that is being carried on. It is a sort of Modoc Indian warfare.

"The police are guarding forty terminal points of the trolley roads, and thus the force is weakened all along the line. I am not responsible for the fact that no strikers have been convicted. Three hundred persons have been arrested. What has President Norton to say to that?"

The Executive Committee of District Assembly, No. 75, of Brooklyn, informed the Central Labor Union yesterday that it had been offered $500 by three prominent boycotted brewers to help the strikers, but had refused to accept the money.

Master Workman Connelly of District Assembly, No. 75, stated Saturday night that Eugene V. Debs had called on him, and then had returned to his hotel in New-York. Mr. Debs's intimate friends, however, claim not to have seen him at all.

Joseph Buchanan, an old-time Knight of Labor, received a letter from Debs on Saturday afternoon. Debs was then in Chicago, and made no mention of leaving that place.

C. O. Maillon of 16 West Sixty-fifth Street, a brother-in-law of Debs, hears from him every two or three days. Yesterday he said that if Debs had come on it was news to him. Debs always stopped at his house. There was so much affection between Debs and his sister, Mrs. Maillon, that it would be impossible for Debs to come to New-York without calling to see her.

Inquiries were made at the Astor House, the only hotel where Debs has staid within the last ten years when in New-York, but it was said that he had not called.

Martin J. Connelly said last night that the strikers would to-day put out their proposed issue of bonds on District Assembly, No. 75, Knights of Labor.

All of the Police Captains met at the City Hall in Brooklyn last night. It was said that the demonstration to be made by the strikers was not mentioned during the conference.

Assemblyman William H. Friday said, yesterday, that his legislative committee would begin the investigation of the strike next Friday, at the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber.

The first witnesses, he said, would be Presidents Lewis and Norton. The committee is composed of W. H. Friday, Chairman, and John B. Staunchfield, Thomas B. Tuttle, James A. Donnelly, and E. La Grange Smith.

Mr. Friday said he conferred yesterday with the strike leaders, and would confer to-day with the officials of the roads. His bill to license motormen had, he added, been pronounced constitutional by the Attorney General and by Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser.

Persons in the vicinity of Nostrand Avenue and Malbone Street, in Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock yesterday were startled by a terrific crash, which was followed by hysterical screams of women and children.

Two motor cars full of passengers had run into each other. One was going at almost full speed.

The crowd which rapidly collected believed that a fatal accident had occurred. When the débris had been cleared away, however, and the passengers extricated, it was found that two only had sustained injury.

Mrs. William Scott, twenty years old, of East Eighth and Montgomery Streets, Windsor Terrace, had her arm caught between the cars, and it was badly sprained.

Mrs. Emily Carren of 1,065 Broadway received a contusion of the head and a probable fracture of the skull.

Nathan Hoagland, a non-union motorman of the Greenpoint line of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, ran Car 2,144 from the Greenpoint stables without waiting for Special Officer Puertel yesterday. At Franklin and India Streets two strikers dragged Hoagland from the platform.

They beat him. He drew a revolver and fired two shots. Neither shot took effect. The two strikers ran away.

Special Officer Puertell followed the car, but reached it too late to capture the strikers.

Hoagland was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found that he had a scalp wound.

A Third Avenue car and a Tompkins Avenue car came together at Broadway and Roebling Street. The dashboard of the former was smashed, and the fender was broken off the Tompkins Avenue car. Passengers were shaken up.

A Flushing Avenue car ran into a Union Avenue car at Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues. The front platform of the Flushing Avenue car was smashed.

A grocer's wagon, belonging to Herman Moyer, of 130 Sumner Avenue, and driven by a boy named Gerhardt Peep, was struck during Saturday night by car 820 of the Sumner Avenue line. The boy was thrown to the street and his skull fractured. The motorman and conductor were arrested.

Car 1,938 of the Flushing Avenue line, in charge of Motorman Healy and Conductor Finnerty, on the way from Ferry Street, about midnight Saturday, was attacked by a mob that broke all the windows and assaulted Special Officer Dienlen, who was on the car, and took away his club. The motorman and conductor ran away.

Andrew Brennan, William Cosgrove, and John Mitchell were arrested for cutting wires at Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue.

SKILLFUL WORK WITH FOILS

A NUMBER OF CONTESTS AT PROF. JACOBY'S SALLE D'ARMES.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Martin Capdeville, Joseph S. Auerbach, and Other Fencers Took Part.

Prof. Henry A. Jacoby, instructor of fencing at the New-York Athletic Club, gathered in his salle d'armes, 75 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, nearly fifty enthusiastic students of the art of fencing, many of whom exhibited their prowess with the flexile steel.

One of the most interesting bouts of the morning was that between Prof. Jacoby and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. Mr. Coudert received the first and the most of his lessons from Jacoby, and the professor takes considerable pride in him. His style is excellent, his coolness and calculation splendid.

Mr. Coudert also had a bout with C. Bothner, the amateur champion of the United States, and kept the latter busy for nearly ten minutes.

Prof. Jacoby's assistant, James Murray, Jr., whose father is a well-known boxing instructor in Philadelphia, proved his skill in a bout with Martin Capdeville, the assistant instructor at the Fencers' Club. Capdeville appeared in strong contrast with his younger and lighter adversary. He is quick with the foil, but the impression of the spectator is that his work is more with the hand and eye than with the hand and head. He relied on rushes and surprises, while Murray's play was cool and easily defensive, until the time came for lunge or thrust.

C. C. Curran, the well-known artist, made things lively for B. A. Clarkson. The latter is an old student of fencing. He became a devotee nearly seven years ago, and has developed good style. Prof. Jacoby considers him one of the most promising of his pupils.

Joseph S. Auerbach and H. Van Sinderen won plaudits by their clever work, and when the spectators considered the disengages of Mr. Auerbach, and the skillful double disengages of Mr. Van Sinderin, they came to the conclusion that honors were about even. Mr. Van Sinderen's long reach is much to his advantage, but Mr. Auerbach is an older hand at the play.

C. E. Goodhue, Treasurer of the New-York Athletic Club, had a special bout with the Vice Consul of Russia, Mr. Peterson, and the spectators enjoyed it greatly. Mr. Goodhue has been a pupil but three months, but he possesses a great amount of skill, and was a good match for Mr. Peterson.

Among those who witnessed the bouts was T. V. Raffaeli, the French artist, who came here only a few days ago to exhibit his works and to lecture. Mr. Raffaeli is about fifty years old. He became interested in fencing about ten years ago, and from Prof. Jacoby he received his first lessons.

Others present were C. R. Wendt, R. A. Fleiss, I. Court, C. Polepheme, E. L. Oppenheim, G. T. Kirby, Charles Fuller, L. Smith, S. T. Shaw, O. T. Bouchot, C. Dederick, L. Pryne, R. O. Hanbold, W. T. Heintz, and E. C. Butler.

ANOTHER BALLOON FOR THE ARMY

Capt. Glassford Authorized to Make One for the Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The army is to have another balloon, and this time the aerial engine of war will be made in this country. Capt. Glassford of the Signal Corps, who is stationed in Denver, Col., has recommended that material for a balloon be purchased, and that the construction be done at Fort Logan, Col., where there is a company of expert balloonists attached to the Signal Corps. He estimates the cost of a balloon made in this country as $700, or about one-third of the amount which was paid the French maker of the balloon at present used in the service. Gen. McCook, in command of the Department of the Colorado, has approved the recommendation, and it is likely that Gen. Greely, the chief signal officer, will instruct Glassford to purchase the material needed. It has also been decided to build a gas plant at Fort Logan, Col., where gas, stored in iron cylinders, will be prepared for shipment to any point where a balloon may be located.

Capt. Glassford, who may be called the balloonist of our army, is greatly interested in this feature of the Signal Corps. He believes that there is a great deal in the subject, and that at no distant day those Governments which spend money for experimentation, such as France, will go into the matter more deeply, following the line of Maxim's investigations.

The balloon is of little value except as a captive observation car. Its bulk presents too large a surface to the wind to make it manageable for war purposes, but as a means of observation it has proved of sufficient value to warrant the construction of a second balloon for use in service. Experiments are making as far as possible with the existing balloon, but with the limited means at hand it is only possible to make a few ascents at favorable seasons, more as an instruction for the men than to develop any theories of aerial navigation.

Wilmington's Big Filter.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The big water filter erected by the Board of Water Commissioners of Wilmington, Del., is now in full working order. The plant is on the Brandywine Creek, and covers a surface of 10,000 square feet. It consists of five arches, in which are the filtering troughs, 16 feet wide and 125 feet long. The water runs through cages containing scrap iron, and then passes down to the bottom of the arches, comes up through beds of sand and gravel, and then goes off to a well, from which it is pumped to the reservoirs which supply the city. The filter has a capacity of filtering 10,000,000 gallons each day. The average amount of filtered water pumped to the reservoirs daily is 6,000,000 gallons. The impurities which collect on the sand and gravel when the water is filtered are removed by reversing the flow of water, which is done twice each day.

TO REORGANIZE TAMMANY

The Leaders Already at Work Trying to Formulate a Plan.

CROKER'S ADVICE TO HIS FOLLOWERS

New and Young Blood Needed to Reconstruct the Organization—The Plans Still Incomplete.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Ever since the defeat of the Tammany Hall ticket last November several of the old leaders have been quietly at work, each in his own way, to formulate a plan of reorganization. Of three men whose names have been most prominently heard in connection with the new leadership, Richard Croker, Thomas F. Gilroy, and Hugh J. Grant, this, according to one of the best informed members of the organization, can be said:

"Croker has been repeatedly urged to come back to the leadership of the organization, and has as repeatedly refused. Mr. Gilroy, for many reasons, is out of the question. His power and influence departed the instant he left the office of Mayor, and Hugh J. Grant, who has always been popular and influential, and who has straitened out the misunderstanding between him and Mr. Croker, seems at this time to be the logical leader."

A few days after the disastrous defeat of November a few friends met accidentally in Mr. Croker's office at 111 Broadway. The question of reorganization came up, and Mr. Croker was besought to go to the front again. "I have had all I want of it," he said. "Let some of the young fellows of the organization get together. There is enough talent and energy among the younger men to keep the organization as powerful as it ever was."

He was asked to name some one competent to succeed him as leader.

"Why, you have any quantity of young blood. What's the matter with young McClellan or "Billy" Sulzer. Either one of them would make an ideal leader."

Subsequently the intimation was conveyed to Col. McClellan, who had just been elected to Congress, but he modestly declined the honor on the ground of youth and inexperienced. A similar tender was conveyed to Mr. Sulzer, who refrained for similar reasons.

Since Mr. Croker's departure for the South the Executive Committee has started the work of formulating a plan for reorganization. This matter will be left to a subcommittee of five district leaders, two of whom will represent Mr. Croker, one ex-Mayor Grant, one ex-Mayor Gilroy, and one County Clerk Purroy. The men who have been selected so far are John Reilly and Lawrence Delmour, representing Richard Croker; Police Justice James McMahon, representing ex-Mayor Grant; Police Justice Charles Welde for ex-Mayor Gilroy, and Police Commissioner Martin. County Clerk Purroy's man has not yet been chosen. Mr. Croker and Mr. Grant, it will be seen, will control the sub-committee, as Mr. Croker controls the Executive Committee.

Judge Welde's selection as a member of the sub-committee is supposed to be a sop for the German element in the organization. But as a matter of fact he is nothing more or less than a mask. He is put forward as a living picture of harmony—to demonstrate that between all the old leaders, Croker, Gilroy, Grant, Martin, and Purroy, a condition of ineffable bliss and concord exists—a condition that is ridiculous, unnatural, and impossible to the mind of any one at all acquainted with the inside workings of Tammany Hall for the last year or two.

The general plan of reorganization contemplates the relegation to private life or banishment from the organization of every man who in any way was tainted by the developments of the Lexow investigation, and of every leader, with perhaps the exception of John C. Sheehan, who was identified with the Gilroy-Martin faction of the organization.

Among the statesmen already aspiring for the leadership in new districts are one of the present assistants to the Corporation Counsel, whose future is already blocked because of the expected overthrow of his chief; E. B. Skinner, the New-York representative of the Canadian Pacific, a friend of ex-Mayor Grant, and one of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, and James E. Kelly, another friend of Mr. Grant.

One of the most influential auxiliaries that Tammany could expect—the Young Men's Democratic Union—has, it is said, already promised to join under the new plan of reorganization.

THINKS HE HAS FOUND THE MISSING LINK

Dr. Eugene Dubois's Interesting Discovery in Java.

From The Medical Record.

Dr. D. G. Brinton writes to Science that Dr. Eugene Dubois, a Dutch army surgeon stationed in Batavia, Java, has found the "missing link." He, the surgeon, describes three fragments of three skeletons which have been exhumed from the early pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species, as well as a new genus and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the Simiidae and Hominidae.

The material, we are told, is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, about 70 degrees, and its norma verticalis astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt, says Dr. Brinton, that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male. Of the various differences which separate it from the highest apes and the lowest men, it may be said that they bring it closer to the latter than to the former.

The line of descent, according to Dr. Dubois, is: Prothylobates, Anthropopithecus sivalensis, Pithecanthropus erectus, Homo sapiens.

The discovery of Dr. Dubois leads him to think that man originated on the southern slopes of the Himalayan chain, which is, after all, not so far from the Garden of Eden, and is just south of the present abode of the mystical Mahatmas. We trust that Dr. Dubois is homo sapiens.

HAMMERED IRON GATES

Artistic Ironwork for the New City Hall in Philadelphia.

Eugene Kulinski & Co. of this city have just completed a set of wrought-iron gates for the new City Hall in Philadelphia, that are to be placed in front of the Chambers of the Select and Common Councils. These gates are 16 feet wide and 16 feet high at the highest point; they are made entirely by hand, and have taken eighteen men nearly six months to complete. They were designed by Mr. W. B. Powell, the architect, of Philadelphia, and were made from his drawings. No such work has been done in this country before.

The work is very intricate, all the scrolls being modeled carefully, and much of the ornamental work being chiseled out piece by piece, involving great patience and labor and no small artistic skill, particularly as to heads and intricate ornament.

The structure is light and delicate, yet strong, and from start to finish there is no single piece of casting in it.

The commission was given with the understanding that no expense was to be spared, and the firm was to turn out the best work possible for it to execute. Therefore it became a labor of love, apart from financial considerations, and all in the shop have worked at it with the liveliest interest.

Differing from most gates, the lock has been arranged in a clever way in the centre upright bar, fastening at both top and bottom, and doing away with the clumsy square that is generally set in, and which breaks the lines of the palings. There is other work on exhibition at the shops, but nothing so important as these gates has yet been attempted in wrought iron.

Latest Shipping.

The French Line SS La Gascogne, from Havre, due to have arr. during Sunday, had not been sighted up to 1:30 o'clock this morning.

SALOONS CAREFULLY WATCHED

NO RELAXATION OF POLICE VIGILANCE YESTERDAY.

Bartender McHugh Slightly Wounded by a Policeman, Who Is Charged with Being Intoxicated.

If any of the saloon keepers had expected to do an open-door business yesterday they gave up the idea when the clock struck 12 Saturday night. Promptly at that hour every police station in New-York sent forth as many of its men as could be spared, in plain clothing, to look after excise violators. Then the old scenes were re-enacted—guarded side doors at the saloons and the exhaustion of every sort of device by the police to gain entrance.

Many arrests were made in spite of the liquor men's vigilance.

Besides the policemen from the stations, the usual complement of men was sent out from the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters and by the Police Inspectors.

More than the usual precautions were taken by the liquor men, for the detectives were mostly strangers to men they were engaged in watching. Not one of the detectives at work a week ago on the excise cases was allowed to cover the same precinct yesterday. This has been the plan since Superintendent Byrnes began to wage his battle to enforce the Sunday liquor law.

In the Bowery it was exceptionally quiet, and, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen places, the saloons in that thoroughfare appeared to be closed.

Throughout the east side the saloons were carefully guarded, and some of them were undeniably closed. Most people, however, managed to get the usual beer supply through side doors and "family entrances."

On the west side the same careful precautions were taken by the liquor men, and, though arrests were made, in spite of all the guards employed, they represented but a small proportion of the saloons in which a cautious trade was carried on.

Policeman William Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh Street Station shot Bartender Philip McHugh, in Thomas McMahon's saloon, 312 West Forty-fourth Street, at 7:40 o'clock yesterday morning, inflicting a painful though not fatal wound.

The policeman arraigned McHugh in the Yorkville Court on a charge of excise violation. He said he entered the saloon and found a number of people standing at the bar. On making his errand known, he said, McHugh reached under the bar, as if to get a club or other weapon. He then took out his revolver, in order to have it handy in case its use was required, and in some unaccountable manner it was discharged, the ball going through the bartender's right hand near the thumb.

McHugh said that the policeman came into the saloon early in the morning and went to sleep in a private room after asking to be awakened about 8 o'clock. McHugh said he awoke the policeman, and Fitzgerald came out flourishing his revolver. The bartender said that the policeman was intoxicated. The case was continued until Wednesday.

Capt. Price and three policemen went early Sunday morning to a saloon kept by Louis Kopp at 109 West Houston Street. Capt. Price knocked on the door, and the proprietor, opening and seeing the four men, shut it before entrance could be gained.

After waiting a while the door was softly opened and Capt. Price and his men passed through. Then another door barred the way to the saloon. The proprietor had recognized Capt. Price and refused to let him in when he demanded. Capt. Price said he would wait until morning. In about three hours Kopp surrendered, and ten women and twenty-eight men were taken prisoners. In the Jefferson Market Court they were fined $5 for being disorderly.

The excise arrests in this city yesterday were 152, being 42 less than on the preceding Sunday.

NOWHERE NEAR ENOUGH TO GO AROUND

War Department Embarrassed by a New Law Relating to Publications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The new public printing regulations have seriously interfered with the War Department publications. The act of Congress, recently approved, restricted the number of departmental publications to 1,000 copies.

There are more than 5,000 copies of each general order issued by the War Department for distribution. Not only does each officer of the army receive a copy, but copies are sent to the National Guard everywhere and to military colleges. It is estimated that 12,000 copies of the army regulations are needed and several thousand copies of such publications as drill, firing, cavalry, infantry, and artillery regulations are also necessary.

There are also publications from the Military Information Bureau, for which there is a great demand.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Versailles, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Amsden Block, containing the bank of J. W. Amsden & Co., S. Taylor & Co., furniture; James E. Neet, groceries; A. J. Kinney, and the Versailles public library, on Main Street, and two brick dwellings on Court Square, burned to-day. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $33,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 3.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the four-story brick warehouse of the Minneapolis Moline Plow Company, with a stock of farm machinery. The loss on the building amounts to $20,000, while the stock destroyed is estimated to have been worth $65,000; all covered by insurance.

Monaca, Penn., Feb. 3.—The Phoenix Glass Works were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss on the buildings and stock is $150,000; partially covered by insurance. This is the second time the works have been destroyed by fire.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Fire last night in the millinery and fancy goods store of Mrs. G. Doblin, 90 Water Street, caused a loss of $2,500. The stock of dry goods of Cornelius Brink was damaged by water to the extent of about $800.

Renovo, Penn., Feb. 3.—The residence of John Murphy, President of the First National Bank of this place, was gutted by fire this morning. The loss is about $10,000, with an insurance of $3,000.

New-Britain, Conn., Feb. 3.—A barn owned by Frank J. Herrick, near Shuttle Meadows, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $1,500. Incendiarism is suspected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 3.—Trusten P. McColley, a farmer living near Milford, Sussex County, died this morning from injuries inflicted by his son Amos yesterday afternoon. The elder McColley had a dispute with another son, and while they were struggling together, Amos struck his father with a club.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 3.—It is announced to-night that Capt. S. H. Dyer, the juryman in the Hayward murder case who was taken sick on Thursday, has recovered and will resume his place in the jury box to-morrow morning. The prosecution will complete its case this week.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, Feb. 3.—An examination of the books of the State Auditor and Treasurer yesterday showed a shortage of $56,454 in the Treasurer's office. This is the amount lost by Treasurer Gramm by the failure of the Kent Bank.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

1:15 A. M.—514 West Forty-fourth Street; Meta Schaeffer; damage, $100.
9:30 A. M.—738 Ninth Avenue; M. Oppenheim; damage, $25.
12:45 P. M.—237 West Eighteenth Street; damage, $50.
1:35 P. M.—200 West Thirty-first Street; Charles F. Runkel; damage, $200.
2 P. M.—1,409 Broadway; W. A. Rekerdreff; damage, $500.
7:30 P. M.—777 First Avenue; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—331 East Ninety-seventh Street; Lizzie Lichterstein; damage, $25.
10 P. M.—75 Chrystie Street; William Muller; damage trifling.
10:05 P. M.—75 Chrystie Street; William Miller; damage trifling.
10:45 P. M.—243 River Street; damage, $100.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Isaac M. Cate of Baltimore is at the Windsor.

—State Senator John Raines of Canandaigua is at the Grand Union.

—Justice Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Cambridge.

—Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, Senator-elect John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Capt. George Frozen to Death.

The body of Henry George, Captain of the canal boat Watley, was found frozen on the ice on the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, yesterday. George was last seen by acquaintances Friday evening, when he was under the influence of liquor.

FOR LARGER AND FASTER TORPEDOES

The Navy Bureau of Ordnance Considering New Contracts.

NEWPORT, Feb. 3.—The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has under consideration the matter of a second contract with the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company for supplying Howell torpedoes. The first contract, just completed, called for thirty of these projectiles, fourteen inches in diameter, with a range of 800 yards and an average speed of 23 knots. The second contract will probably be for twenty more torpedoes, but an increased speed will be demanded, probably 27 knots.

Recent tests of Howell torpedoes at the proving ground, in the Seaconnet River, have shown that 27 knots can be accomplished, so the company is awaiting the Government's decision as to details of the new contract without any fears whatever.

The Government pays $2,000 for each Howell torpedo and an additional sum for the firing tubes, which the Hotchkiss company has been furnishing of late. It is expected also that the Government will require a greater speed of Whitehead torpedoes under its new contract. These cost about $300 or $400 less than the Howells.

The development of the enlarged Howell torpedo, which is eighteen inches in diameter, was suspended a week ago, when the proving station was closed. It will be resumed in April. On one occasion a speed of 40 knots was shown by the projectile for a short distance. On the same test the torpedo ran 1,400 yards, showing it to be a remarkable weapon of terrible energy and force.

To Play at Mr. McAllister's Funeral.

At the funeral of Ward McAllister, in Grace Church, to-day, Lander's orchestra will play the "Dead March from Saul," as the funeral procession leaves the church. Lander requested that his orchestra might take some part as a special mark of respect to Mr. McAllister. His orchestra had furnished music for twenty-five years at entertainments arranged by Mr. McAllister.

Abrachine restores Shiny Silks and Woolen Garments instantly. $1. Depot, 238 W. 22d St. Druggists.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—CALLYGAN.—On Feb. 2, by the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, Henry Francis Hubbard of New-Rochelle, N. Y., and Julia, daughter of the late Bernard Callygan of Machias, Me.

DIED.

AYCRIGG.—Benjamin Aycrigg, at Lakewood, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1895.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUSH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 3, Cornelia K. Brush, wife of Jonas Brush, in the 77th year of her age, at her late residence, No. 320 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.
Funeral notice hereafter.

CLAWSON.—At New-Dorp, S. I., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1895, Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Daniel L. and Maria Guyon Clawson.
Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Train boat leaves New-York at 1:30. Carriages in waiting at New-Dorp.

DANIELS.—On Friday, Feb. 1, 1895, Anna M., wife of Charles H. Daniels.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 235 Arlington Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Monday evening, Feb. 4, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

EDWARDS.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895, Emma Edwards, widow of the late Robt. Edwards, and mother of Mrs. J. Edw. Winterbottom.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her daughter's residence, 638 6th Av., on Monday, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood.

ENOS.—On Friday, Feb. 1, Olive T. Enos, wife of the late H. K. Enos.
Funeral services Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M., at 20 West 51st St.
Baltimore and Cleveland papers please copy.

GRANT.—At Christ's Hospital, Jersey City, on the morning of the 1st inst., William Edward, elder son of George M. Grant, aged 21 years.
Funeral service on Monday, the 4th inst., at his late residence, Summit, N. J., on arrival of the Lackawanna train leaving Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries, New-York, at 2 P. M.

HALSTED.—Sunday, Feb. 3, Alettha Constant, widow of Schureman Halsted, in her 87th year.
Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John A. Tackaberry, 1,921 Madison Av., New-York. Interment at the Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y., Wednesday, on arrival of 11:03 train from Grand Central Station, New-York.

HOLMES.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3, 1895, Mary J. Holmes, wife of James Holmes, deceased.
Funeral services will be held at her late home, the residence of A. L. Lothridge, 82 Glenwood Av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Forest Lawn, Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 6.
Buffalo papers please copy.

McALLISTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at his late residence, 16 West 36th St., Ward McAllister.
The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MARTIN.—Sunday morning, Feb. 3, entered into rest, Edwin Neville Martin, son of the late Runyon W. Martin.
Funeral at 124 East 24th St., Monday, at 3:30. Interment private.

MARQUAND.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sunday, Feb. 3, Elizabeth Love, wife of Henry G. Marquand.

MERINGTON.—Jan. 30, at her late home, 141st St. and Grand Boulevard, Eliza Mary, beloved wife of Richard Whiskin Crawford Merington and daughter of the late William G. Connell of London, England.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, West 141st St. and Convent Av., on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Private burial at Woodlawn.

METCALF.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 1 A. M., Mary, wife of John T. Metcalf, aged 70 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 276 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 4, at 4 P. M. Burial at New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday.

O'NEILL.—On Sunday, 3d inst., at his late residence, Yonkers, N. Y., Francis O'Neill.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOSEVELT.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895, at his residence, No. 62 East 34th St., Frank, youngest son of the late S. Weir Roosevelt, in the 33d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

SNEDEN.—At his residence, 131 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1895, S. Warren Sneden, aged 77 years 6 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARKWEATHER.—Lucinda Reed, widow of Henry Starkweather, on Feb. 2, in her 82d year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 31 West 18th St., on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

TOWNSEND.—At her home, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 3, 1895, Helene de Kay, widow of Solomon Townsend and daughter of the late Chas. de Kay Townsend, M. D., of Albany, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

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FREE VIEW DAY AND NIGHT
AT THE
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 FIFTH AVENUE.
PAINTINGS
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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY ORDER OF
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CHICKERING HALL,
FIFTH AV., CORNER 18TH ST.,
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THURSDAY EVENINGS,
FEB. 12, 13, AND 14,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
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BANGS & CO.,
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WILL SELL AT AUCTION MONDAY AND
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A LIBRARY
of Classical and English Literature, comprising an unusually full collection of the best critical editions of the Greek and Roman classics.

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RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

High Scores Made in Several Tournaments Last Week.

CHANGES IN CLUB STANDING

Oxford Club Leads in the Brooklyn Inter-Club League—Citizens' Savings Bank Now Second in Bank Clerks' Series.

High scores were not lacking in the prominent tournaments of this city and Brooklyn during the last week. In a number of games the teams have passed the 900 mark. Oxford men still have things their own way in the Brooklyn Inter-club League series, but Hanover, Montauk, Carleton, and Lincoln are dangerous competitors. Carleton and Lincoln did the best work last week, the former rolling the grand high score total of 929, and Lincoln following with 928.

In the Bank Clerks' League the Bank of Savings leads. Citizens' Savings Bank, by winning two games on Wednesday night, is in second place. National Park Bank and Bank of Manhattan Company are tied for third place, with seven victories and three defeats each.

Lotus team is on top by a very small margin in the Harlem Republican Club tournament. New-York I., Phoenix I., New-York II., and Windsor II. are all tied for second place, with the rest well up. New-York I. tallied 938 on Friday night, the highest team score of the tournament.

The leading teams in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association lost considerable ground last week. The Yorkville and Harlem League have completed their series. Cyclone and Oriental are tied for first prize. They will play one game on Feb. 15 to decide the championship.

As told in yesterday's New-York Times, the Union County Roadsters are well ahead in the Wheelmen's League. The standing in tournaments follows:

WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	High Score.
Union County Roadsters	29	7	.806	879
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	24	10	.706	859
Atalanta Wheelmen	21	13	.618	960
Kings County Wheelmen	21	13	.618	902
Montauk Wheelmen	19	13	.594	936
Bushwick Wheelmen	16	14	.533	836
Manhattan Bicycle Club	15	15	.500	847
Tourist Cycle Club	12	20	.375	844
Castle Point Cyclers	10	22	.313	833
Columbia Wheelmen	10	24	.291	827
Liberty Wheelmen	7	33	.175	872

INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Oxford	20	4	924	Union League	12	12	887
Hanover	16	8	876	Aurora Grata	7	17	888
Montauk	15	9	926	Columbia	9	15	875
Carleton	14	10	929	Knickerb'r	7	17	828
Lincoln	14	10	928	Midwood	6	18	849

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Sc.
Bank for Savings	8	2	859
Citizens' Savings Bank	9	3	795
National Park Bank	7	3	835
Bank of Manhattan	7	3	784
American Exchange National	8	4	809
Chase National	6	4	842
Bank of America	6	4	776
Union Square Bank	5	5	875
First National Bank	5	5	773
Mount Morris Bank	5	7	809
Mechanics' Bank	4	6	708
Western National Bank	3	7	735
Merchants' National Bank	3	7	700
Fourth National Bank	2	8	773
Bank of the Republic	0	10	734

HARLEM REPUBLICAN TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High. Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High. Sc.
Lotus	6	2	924	Grip	3	3	835
New-York I.	4	2	938	Lincoln I.	2	2	896
Phoenix I.	4	2	924	Puritan	3	5	860
New-York II.	4	2	921	Harlem	3	5	844
Winsor I.	4	2	916	Clique	2	4	821
Standard	6	4	917	Phoenix	3	7	830
Winsor II.	4	4	896	Lincoln II.	2	6	809
Bachelor	4	4	854				

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High. Sc.
Parke, Davis & Co.	11	3	765
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	12	4	793
Dodge & Olcott	11	5	820
Lanman & Kemp	11	5	768
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	8	6	780
Merck & Co.	9	7	828
India Rubber Comb Co.	8	8	843
Colgate & Co.	8	8	741
Seabury & Johnson	5	9	694
Powers & Weightman	4	10	667
R. W. Robinson & Son	3	11	724
G. C. Bacon & Co.	0	14	638

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LEAGUE.

(Completed.)

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Cyclone	9	2	945	Consolidated	4	*7	796
Oriental	9	2	905	West Harlem	4	7	868
Washington	8	3	822	Reform	4	7	860
Trojan	7	4	860	Liberty	4	7	821
Empire	6	5	860	Lynwood	3	8	807
Jokers	5	6	851	Cable	*3	8	787

*Protested games.

PETERDORFS HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Paradise	5	0	808	Columbia	1	4	746
Social	4	1	745	Doctors	1	4	708
Tuscorara	3	2	850	Henrietta	1	4	642
Amity	2	2	810				

BAYONNE AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
N. J. AC.	6	3	1,695	Bayonne	4	7	1,519
N'ark Bay BC.	6	4	1,678	Bayonne R. & AA	3	5	1,672
Pamrapo AC.	5	5	1,598				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Fearless	11	3	872	Monroe	7	7	891
Echo	11	3	881	South Paw	5	9	834
Salamander	10	4	889	Tioga	5	9	903
Osceola	10	4	851	Harmony	4	10	856
Adelphi	10	4	878	Evergreen	4	10	817
Ivanhoe	9	5	868	Clover	4	10	831
Prospect	9	5	918	Clermont	4	10	800
Reinecke	9	5	870	Herkimer	4	10	883
Pin Knight	8	6	878	Pelham	4	10	844
Waverley	8	6	841	Flatbush	3	11	798
Orchard	8	6	841				

PROSPECT HALL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Aust. Nichols	12	2	854	Aurora	7	7	794
Vigilant	10	4	823	Salamander	6	6	816
United Light	8	4	832	Atlantic	3	11	865
Peyent	7	5	885	Jerome	3	11	781
Thistle	8	6	842	Atlanta	3	11	792
Windsor	7	7	818				

ARLINGTON LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Golden Rod	8	2	1,075	Harmonie	5	5	926
Fedora	6	4	987	Aurania	3	7	891
Shamrock	6	4	948	Unity	2	10	889
Kitty	6	4	899				

FLATBUSH LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Qui Vive	11	1	942	Star	5	7	854
Apollo	10	2	905	Union	5	9	827
Melrose I.	10	4	903	Orion II.	5	9	763
Belmont	10	4	856	Melrose II.	3	9	796
Winter's Eve.	9	3	846	Ideal	4	10	827
Flatbush I.	8	4	906	Hippicanute	3	11	754
Orion I.	7	5	829	Unity	1	11	843
Flatbush II.	5	7	819				

EASTERN DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Linden Grove	9	1	938	Mystic	5	5	837
Apollo	7	1	888	Equal	4	6	890
Unknown	6	4	887	Belvidere	4	6	856
Star	6	4	939	Clio	3	7	846
O. & W.	6	4	849	Atlas	3	7	820
Monarch	5	3	946	Woodbine	2	8	921
Bushwick	5	3	847	Mutual	2	8	803
Evergreen	5	5	896				

HALLERS TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Manhattan I.	7	1	874	Annex	4	4	873
Manhattan II.	4	2	749	Eccentric I.	2	2	680
Chim Bim	5	3	785	Tw'ty-sixth W.	2	6	833
Glenmore	6	4	811	Eccentric II.	0	8	682

CODY'S SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Central	4	0	904	Leo Lyceum	3	3	773
Excelsior	3	1	868	Lexow	3	3	839
Park	3	1	816	Bedford	1	3	826
Madison	3	1	841	Columbia	1	3	793
Universal	4	2	881	Union	1	3	741
Aurora	2	2	848	Atlantic	2	4	865
Vigilant	3	3	855	Clover	0	4	765
Hippicanute	3	3	806				

UNCLE SAM TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Orchard	6	0	958	Rosedale	2	2	948
Krakehlia	5	1	903	Golden Rod	2	2	855
Fidelia	4	2	911	Oriental	2	4	862
Empire	4	2	881	Palmetto	1	3	802
Manhattan	4	2	871	Aurania	1	5	783
Gotham	4	2	857	Bleecker	1	7	797
Cyclone	3	3	869	Jumbo	0	4	765
Spartan	3	3	856				

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Oritania F.C.	6	3	1,700	Park	4	6	1,636
N. J. A. C.	6	4	1,778	Columbia	3	5	1,653
Elizabeth A.C.	5	4	1,664	Roselle	3	6	1,635
N'k Bay B.C.	5	4	1,646				

SUBURBAN ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
South Orange	9	5	847	Bloomfield	7	9	809
Roseville	8	4	894	Columbia	4	10	817

ANNEXED DISTRICT LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Melrose	7	1	878	Friday Aft.	5	5	843
Atlantic	8	2	877	Prospect	3	5	911
Swiss-Am.	8	2	872	K. O. S.	3	6	840
Franklin	5	3	860	College	3	7	813
Knickerbocker	6	3	998	Melrose	2	9	878
E. Morrisania	5	3	833	Fish Hawk	0	11	788
Hyperion	5	4	809				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Gilbert	8	0	802	Commonw'lth	3	5	758
Philadelphos	8	2	829	Nassau	3	5	761
DeW. Clinton	6	4	810	Fulton	2	8	717
Manhassett	4	4	746	Long Island	2	8	720

NEW-YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Americus	6	0	1,146	Defendam	1	3	966
Suburban	3	1	1,099	Benevolent	0	2	832
New-York	1	1	989	Colfax	0	2	810
Empire City	1	3	977				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Roseville A.A.	17	5	889	Columbia A.C.	11	11	943
North End	14	6	915	Jersey C. A.C.	9	9	866
Elizabeth A.C.	13	9	889	Orange A.C.	14	6	884
N. Y. A.C.	11	11	956	Montclair	3	15	845

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Riverside A.C.	19	1	890	South Orange	10	12	885
Roseville A.A.	13	9	896	Orange A.C.	9	13	842
Montclair C.	13	9	901	Chatham	7	15	837
N. Republican	12	10	833	Y. M. C. A.	6	16	827

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—"An interesting paper," says The Cyclist, "was read before the London Medical Society at its meeting last week by Sir B. W. Richardson upon the subject of cycling. A curious point to which he first drew attention was the extraordinary rise in the rapidity of the heart's action which took place while cycling, amounting sometimes to an increase of from 75 to 150, or even 200 beats per minute. The rider might not be conscious of this change, but Sir Benjamin had made numerous observations showing that it was constantly present in a greater or less degree. It is satisfactory to know, however, that he had never seen a rider embarrassed by cardiac overstrain to such a degree as to be obliged to dismount. Another curious point was that a rider who could cycle uphill without difficulty in his breathing might on the other hand be unable to mount a flight of stairs without becoming breathless. Even in cases of heart disease he did not consider that cycling ought necessarily to be excluded, inasmuch as the result of the exercise was often to improve the tone of the organ. The ultimate result of severe cycling was undeniably to increase the size of the heart, rendering it irritable, and if the practice was persisted in the tendency was to bring about degenerative changes in the blood vessels. But the great things to avoid were climbing hills, excessive fatigue, and the use of alcoholic stimulants."

—Speaking editorially on the next cycle show, The Wheel says: "It is to be hoped that the two shows will be held either late in November of this year or very early in December. If held about Dec. 1, the agent will come to the exhibit fresh for impression, and with no entanglements which will interefere with business. A show held at or about Dec. 1 is, in fact, a trade show. A show held in late January is largely for the benefit of the local population of whatever city the show may be held in. If shows are to be held for the benefit of the trade, they should be held about Dec. 1, and firms with novelties should hold their novelties until show time. If shows are to be held for the benefit of a local public, they had best be scheduled for March 1 or March 15."

—Games have been scheduled as follows for the month of March in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club's tournament: March 6—Smithson vs. Borland, Borland vs. Oscar Edgerley, Smithson vs. Fletcher, George Hobby vs. "Joe" Hobby; March 13—Borland vs. Thompson, Borland vs. Weir, Thompson vs. Smithson, Smithson vs. Weir; March 20—Fuller vs. "Joe" Hobby, French vs. "Joe" Hobby, Malmar vs. George Hobby, Oscar Edgerley vs. George Hobby; March 27—Borland vs. Skinner, Skinner vs. Thompson, Malmar vs. Oscar Edgerley, Fuller vs. Oscar Edgerley.

—The Lexington Wheelmen is one of the east side cycling organizations that promise to promote the sport this coming season. The club is in a flourishing condition, and many new members are being added to the already large list. The officers of the club for the ensuing year are as follows: President—C. D. Jones; Vice President—C. E. Talbot; Secretary—F. Lockwood; Treasurer—C. K. Starr; Captain—L. A. Hamilton; Financial Secretary—W. A. Jewell.

—Now that "Tom" Eck has been signed by the Stearns Company much speculation is done away with. All sorts of rumors were afloat a short time ago regarding the future of Johnson, should Eck not train the Stearns team this season. Much of Johnson's success can be attributed to Eck's shrewd methods.

—Bofinger, the popular Riverside Wheelmen crack, will probably be a team mate to E. L. Blauvelt this season. This pair would make a tandem team hard to beat, and they may "double up" when the opportunity is favorable.

—According to The Irish Cyclist, some of the dwellers in the charming English lake districts do not appear to have a very exalted opinion of wheelmen. At Bowness Ferry, Windermere, the list of tolls ends thus: "Asses and cyclists, 6d."

—During the current year the Lexington Wheelmen will have a mileage contest. Each member making 1,500 miles will receive a handsome medal, and each additional 500 miles will entitle the maker to an extra bar.

—A brother of Walter Sanger, the Class B star, William F., has decided to race in that division this season. At present he is negotiating with a large firm, and will probably sign a contract within a short time.

—Lady Edith Ward, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess of Warwick, Lady Grosvenor, and quite a number of other notable ladies have recently become adepts in cycling.

—The Boston Bicycle Club, the oldest organization of its kind in this country, will have its seventeenth annual dinner at the Algonquin Club on the 9th inst.

—A. A. Hansen of Minneapolis rode 21,053 miles during the year 1894. This is the best record, and puts Dr. Milton N. Keim's 18,538 in the shade.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will be held at 80 Hanson Place to-morrow evening.

—Chief Consul Gentle of New-Jersey is giving to each new league member in his division a complete set of road maps for that State.

—The election of officers of the Greenwich Wheelmen will take place at the clubhouse, 509 Hudson Street, to-morrow evening.

—Hoyland Smith has announced his second annual twenty-five-mile handicap road race, to be ridden on Decoration Day.

—W. O. Tate, late President of the disbanded Montauk Wheelmen, has applied for membership in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

—Philadelphia cyclists say Asbury Park should have the meet this year; that it was as much as promised last year.

—The Williamsburg Wheelmen will give a ball at Military Hall, Scholes and Leonard Streets, next Tuesday evening.

—Treasurer W. M. Brewster of the league was recently elected a member of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia.

—Chief Consul Potter intends to have a local consul in every town having two or more bicycle clubs.

Death of Pool Expert Manning.

Charles H. Manning, the well-known pool player, died yesterday at his home, 207 East Forty-third Street. He was taken ill on Thursday with grip, which developed into pneumonia.

Manning was born at Alton, Ill., thirty-seven years ago, and for the last fifteen years has lived in this city with his mother. He played in many of the important pool tournaments in America in late years. His last important play was in the Union Club's tournament in Havana, Cuba, in March, 1894. Alfred de Oro took first prize then, and Manning took second money.

Manning was an officer of Royal Oak Lodge, No. 259, K. of P. The lodge will hold a meeting to-night at their rooms, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, to take suitable action.

Metropolitan Chess League Schedule.

The Metropolitan Chess League has made a new schedule of the games to be played in the interclub competition. It is as follows:

Third Round.—To-morrow—Metropolitan against Newark, at the Newark Chess Club. Saturday, Feb. 9—Manhattan against City, at the City Chess Club. Saturday, Feb. 16—Brooklyn against Staten Island, at the Staten Island Chess Club.

Fourth Round.—Tuesday, Feb. 26—Manhattan against Newark, at the Manhattan Chess Club. Friday, March 1—City against Staten Island, at the Staten Island Chess Club. Saturday, March 9—Brooklyn against Metropolitan, at the Brooklyn Chess Club.

Final Round.—Thursday, March 14—Newark against Staten Island, at the Newark Chess Club. Saturday, March 16—Manhattan against Metropolitan, at the Metropolitan Chess Club. Saturday, March 23—City against Brooklyn, at the City Chess Club.

Cross-Country Run Through Snow.

WINFIELD, L. I., Feb. 3.—The members of the Winfield Athletic Club opened their cross-country season to-day with a five-mile run to Flushing and return. There were eighteen starters, of which thirteen finished the distance in less than 1 hour and 30 minutes. The course was from the clubhouse at Winfield to Maspeth, thence through Newtown and Corona to Flushing and back. The start was made at 8:35. The first man in was G. Bruggman, at 9:35, followed by G. Downey at 9:55. The third man was H. H. Ebig, at 9:58. The rest came in a bunch, as follows: W. Bonkowsky, C. Ricke, P. Ahrens, R. Snelling, L. Meyers, J. W. Perry, G. Lynch, H. Drape, J. Bowald, and H. Jones. The men were covered with snow from the numerous drifts which they had gone through.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Congressman J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania proposes to reform the trotting turf as well as the financial world. In a recent issue of The Horse Review Mr. Sibley advocates a new scheme for dividing the money in harness races, his plan being to award the prizes according to the average positions of the contestants, the horse showing the best average at the end of the race to receive first money, which, under the system now in vogue, goes to the horse that first wins three heats. The Populist Congressman, who is one of the most extensive horse raisers in the East, and who campaigns a palace car full of trotters every year, claims that his plan will do away with the widespread practice of laying up heats and with trickery and jobbery of all kinds in connection with harness racing. Mr. Sibley's plan has not yet been adopted by any trotting association, but as he is himself the proprietor of the kite-shaped track at Meadville, Penn., where a meeting is held each season, it may be put in practice there.

—Managers of trotting meetings throughout the country are very much exercised over the clashing of dates East and West that seems to be inevitable with the growth of the sport. The Driving Club of New-York is certain to run up against one of the big Western meetings this Fall, unless some adjustment of dates is made. In order to prevent a clash this Spring, a meeting of managers of Eastern trotting tracks is to be held at the Hotel Metropole, in this city, to-morrow evening. The Fleetwood people will then meet representatives of the three trotting tracks in Baltimore—Pimlico, Gentlemen's, and Arlington—of the Belmont and Driving Clubs of Philadelphia, the Allentown (Penn.) Club, the Island Park of Albany, and the Parkway Club of Brooklyn. It is proposed to form a circuit with these nine tracks, over which the horses may move in regular rotation and trot for purses of about uniform value. The most important matter to be considered is the allotment of dates, and, if these can be agreed upon, there is no doubt that the Spring circuit will be established.

—It is now stated that Jockey Fred Taral is the real owner of the Louisiana Lottery Morris cast-off Melody. The mare pulled up very lame in a race in New-Orleans the other day, and it was reported that she had broken down. But Fred writes that the mare went lame while he was riding her, and the trouble was caused by hitting herself. He expects she will be all right again in a week or so. Taral doesn't need to worry much, even if she does break down, for, in the first place, she will be a valuable brood mare, and then his contracts for the season of 1895 will bring him in nearly $20,000 for his services as a jockey, without counting what he will receive for outside mounts. "Soup" Perkins, who receives $7,500 for first call on his services next year, from Byron McClelland, is but fifteen years old. He is the best light-weight rider in the country.

—Although Jerome Park has been taken by the city for conversion into a storage reservoir, Dr. Knapp of the Oneck Stable still has his string of racers there, and there they will probably remain until the opening of the Spring meeting at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track. Sir Walter may be trained there again, though after last year's experience with this horse such a policy would seem to be a foolish one to pursue. He was fit as a horse could be when he left Jerome Park last May, but during his short stay at Gravesend before the running of the Brooklyn Handicap he fretted himself so much and was so nervous that he lost his appetite, and was far from fit when he went to the post for the big race. That experience would seem to indicate the advisability of a preparation at the Gravesend track this year.

—R. Wyndham Walden, the veteran trainer for John A. Morris, has returned North from a visit to the Texas ranch of the "Lottery King." Mr. Walden will soon announce that Mr. Morris has the finest lot of yearlings he ever saw, if he follows his usual custom. The Morrises ought to get something good enough to win a race pretty soon, as they are the largest breeders in the United States, except J. B. Haggin of Rancho del Paso. The "Old Man Morris" is reported to still be "bubbling over with wit, wisdom, and allegory," and incidentally with rheumatism. Alfred Hennen Morris is still chasing every dollar in sight, and trying in New-Orleans to win back the $25,000 which he is reported to have contributed to defeat the new Constitution in this State last Fall.

—John Driscoll, one of the best-known reinsmen in the country, who had his hip broken while driving in a race at the Parkway track at Gravesend last Spring, is in a fair way to complete recovery. His leg has been taken out of its plaster case and is found to be of full length. The clever driver can bend his broken limb at the knee, the hip appears to be healing all right, and Driscoll, who has a stable on the Ocean Parkway in Brooklyn, is able to hobble about with but one crutch. That makes both him and his friends very happy.

—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of this city is the third largest nominator to the stakes of the Harlem Racing Association at Chicago. He made 46 entries, Ed Corrigan having made 81 and Marcus Daly (whose stable is being wintered at Eatontown, N. J.,) 53. J. R. & F. P. Keene are represented by 28 entries, G. B. Morris & Co. by 20, G. Walbaum by 15, J. W. Rogers 13, Gideon & Daly 12, and P. J. Dwyer 10.

—Martin Bergen, the Eastern jockey, is now riding at the San Francisco races. A letter from him to a friend in this city says that the sport there is excellent and the weather like early Summer in the East. "Marty" likes it so well that he will not leave Frisco until late in April or early in May. Griffin and Sims are both in California.

—Baltimore horsemen are opposing the Winter racing meeting at Arlington track. The Directors of the Pimlico Driving Club have decided to decline to rent stables to the Arlington Association, and the Gentlemen's Driving Park has refused to aid the scheme. The races at Arlington will begin next Saturday.

—The Hawthorne Park (Chicago) Horseman Stake for two-year-olds, of a guaranteed value of $5,000, closed with 169 nominations, many made by the owners of stables in this city and Brooklyn. The race will be run about June 1, and is expected to be the best of the year at the Hawthorne track.

—Los Angeles, one of the best race mares of recent years, has recently foaled a filly by Emperor of Norfolk, who was the best three-year-old of his year. Miss Ford foaled twins last month, one of which died, while the other is a lusty, well-shaped youngster. Both mares are owned by "Lucky" Baldwin.

—Ed Bither and E. C. Walker, who are to train a string of trotters at Fleetwood Park this Summer, will have, among others, Lynne Bel, 2:27¼; Lizziemont, 2:16¾; a sister to Ruth Wilkes, 2:17½; a sister to Fanny Wilcox, 2:13, and a Canadian mare eligible to the 2:20 class in their string.

—Carll Burr, Jr., of Comac, L. I., thinks he has a prize trotter in Merivale, a three-year-old by Alcantara, out of the dam of Bellini. He may be seen at the Spring meeting at Fleetwood. It is probable that Bella Vara, 2:08¼, may also be started there.

—Horsemen about the up-town hotel lobbies are inclined to think that Ed Kearney with but ninety-seven pounds on his back seems to have all the best of the weights for the Brooklyn Handicap, if he can go the route.

—Jackson I. Case, Mayor of Racine, Wis., has decided to give up the breeding of trotters, and all the stock at the famous Hickory Grove Farm, the home of Phallas and Jay-Eye-See, will be sold, probably at auction.

—The Directors of The Jockey Club will hold their regular meeting this afternoon. A regular monthly meeting of members of the club is called for Thursday evening, the 14th inst.

—Charles Noble, one of the Fleetwood track trainers of trotters, is to have Hilda S., 2:19¼; Sabina, 2:15½, and Chester, 2:17¼, in his string this season.

FOR COLUMBIA'S 'VARSITY CREW

Thirteen Men Picked by Coach Peet from Whom It Will Be Chosen.

Thirteen men have been retained by Coach Walter B. Peet for the 'Varsity crew of Columbia. They are Carter, '96, M.; Snyder, '97, Law; Aubdy, P. and S.; Fish, '95, A.; Prentice, '97, A.; MacGregor, '96, M.; Norton, '96, L.; Irving, '96, A.; Gennert, '95, A.; Pierrepont, '97, A.; Miles, '96, L.; Pressprich, '97, A., and Putnam, '97, A. The average weight is 163 pounds. The question of the crew going into quarters on the new college grounds on Cathedral Heights has been referred to the Committee on Site of the Board of Trustees, with a strong recommendation from President Low that the necessary permission be granted.

According to the coach, Starr and Taintor, '93, the freshman crew candidates, are only fairly promising. The average weight, 145 pounds, is very low, being from five to eight pounds below the usual standard. The following is a complete list of the candidates, with their respective weights:

School of Mines—T. A. Ball, 163 pounds; O. Longacre, Jr., 161; C. S. Haight, 155; C. Lewis, 146; R. C. Mortimer, 144; C. H. Machen, 140; W. A. Smith, 136½; O. Fenner, 136; W. A. Belden, 135; J. H. Walter, Jr., 135.

School of Arts—L. Fitzgerald, 150 pounds; J. S. Barclay, 147½; W. N. Clapp, 146; R. L. Pierrepont, 144; D. D. Sichar, 140; F. P. Keppe, 137¼; S. F. Morris, 136¾.

In response to the call for candidates for the 'Varsity baseball team, twenty-two candidates presented themselves. The schedule this year will contain about twenty games. Beginning with March 27, two games a week will be played until April 20, after which the team will play only on Saturdays. The following schedule has been arranged: March 27, Princeton College, at Princeton; March 30, New-York University; April 3, Brooklyn League team; April 6, Lehigh at Bethlehem; April 10, New-York League team; April 13, West Point or Columbia Athletic Club; April 16, New-York League team; April 20, Lafayette College at New-York; April 29, Harvard; May 4, Orange Athletic Club; May 11, Rutgers at New-Brunswick; May 18, Lafayette at Easton; May 25, Oritani Field Club, and May 30, Wesleyan at Middletown.

With some of these clubs negotiations have not as yet been completed.

Many repairs and alterations have been made upon the boathouse on the Harlem, so that it will be in perfect order when the work on the river begins.

M. Vincent, '94, Princeton, for many years a football player, has entered the School of Law.

WINTER RACING SOUTH.

Maryland People to be Burdened with a Cheap Gambling Track.

If Maryland people who love the race horse and who like to see the noble animals used for sport do not look sharp they will have the sport killed in their State, as it has been here. The mob that conducted what they were pleased to call racing at Maspeth last year—where they inaugurated the electric-light racing abomination—and who were active in the management of affairs at Clifton, N. J., until the people of the county drove them out of that State, propose to open an outdoor poolroom, which they are going to call a racetrack, near Baltimore. George Engeman of Brighton Beach, Clifton, and Maspeth is said to be back of the affair, and the fact that his track Superintendent, James Clare, is digging around in the Baltimore snow trying to find his racetrack makes the story look probable.

The Baltimore "racing meeting," if the authorities permit it to be started, is to be held on a narrow half-mile course. The management will cater to the very lowest type of shoestring gamblers, as was done at Maspeth, and will allow broken-down, broken-winded, and crippled horses to race, so that they can carry on their gambling operations on the races at New-Orleans and San Francisco. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to step in and put an end to this outrageous scheme on the day that the track is put in operation, unless the State authorities step in before them and stop this gambling game, which it would be absolutely criminal to operate under the guise of sport.

It now appears that the report that H. D. McIntyre had sold out his stock in the Virginia Jockey Club to two members of the old Guttenberg "gang" is incorrect. The club will race next year under jockey club rules if it secures the license for which it has made application in due form, which knocks in the head the story that it to become a track for the worst class of horses raced by the worst class of men under the guise of sport.

ENGLISH YACHTING NEWS.

—The Yachting World's correspondent, Americus, in this city, says: "The average American yachtsman is heartily sick of the 'chin music' that has been indulged in by the Smith Cup keepers, as the Americus Cup Committee has been christened. We want a race, and we don't care a two-penny bit whether Clause 1,001 or 1,002 is violated or not. I will tell you, candidly, that had the negotiations for a match fallen through, a new challenge cup would have been offered by a syndicate of yachtsmen, and it would have been offered through some other club than the New-York."

—English yachtsmen are having lots of trouble about the luffing rule, and it is said that the rule will be changed by the council of the Yacht Racing Association. W. Baden-Powell wants the rule changed, he says, "to allow luffing if mutually agreeable, but to prohibit compulsory luffing and discourage all attempts to win a race by other means than fair sailing and superior speed."

—W. Fife, Jr., has designed a sixty-rater for John Gretton, Jr. The new yacht is being built by Hansen & Sons of Cowes.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association, at the South Brooklyn Wheelmen clubhouse, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Columbia, at Hoboken; Atalantas vs. Montauks, at Newark; Tourists vs. Manhattans, at Paterson.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Union County Roadsters, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Yachting.—Meeting of New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.; meeting of Riverside Yacht Club.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at 471 Flatbush Avenue. Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street. Harlem Republican Club League.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

Annual Winter games of Barnard School, at Eighth Regiment Armory.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien and Parker, J. J.—The court will convene at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of hearing motions only. The calendar of non-enumerated motions will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Barreto Luis & Co. vs. Jones. 2—Campbell vs. Savage.

Class II.—3—Heye vs. Tilford. 4—Matter of Board of Police in re Ridge Street.

Class IV.—5—Lavery vs. Sampson. 6—Cowperthwait vs. Cowperthwait. 7—Leggett vs. Leggett.

Class VI.—8—Beardsley vs. Brewer. 9—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club.

Class VII.—10—Bureau of Press Clippings vs. Stodart. 11—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 12—Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. McCormick.

Class VIII.—13—Matter of Board of Police in re Ridge Street. 14—New-York Building, Loan and Banking Company vs. Britton. 15—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 16—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 17—Tietjen vs. Clark. 18—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 19—MacRae vs. Graham. 20—Matter of Delaplaini. 21—Scanlon vs. Scanlon. 22—Rennell vs. Thompson. 23—Phillips vs. Byrne. 24—Rogers vs. Pearsall. 25—Goode vs. Brown. 26—Fassette vs. Brown. 27—Bartlett vs. McCarty. 28—Acers vs. Scheuer. 29—Hoes vs. Schaeht. 30—Subeck vs. Johnson. 31—Matter of Habirshaw. 32—Cowen vs. Greenberg. 33—De Witt vs. Luddy. 34—Matter of Widmeyer. 35—People vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company in re Ashley. 36—Fischer vs. Scott. 37—Tabler vs. Dacey. 38—Koehler vs. Keyes. 39—Matter of Valentine. 40—Borel vs. Borel. 41—Aldrich vs. Horton. 42—Griffin vs. Miller. 43—Matter of J. H. Bonnell & Co. 44—Freund vs. Newwitler. 45—Purdy vs. Flannery. 46—Matter of Day. 47—Matter of Lorsch Manufacturing Company. 48—Matter of Mulry. 49—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 50—Fuller vs. Hume. 51—Throckmorton vs. Evening Post Publishing Company. 52—Chu Pawn vs. Irwin. 53—Patterson vs. McCunn. 54—Gano vs. same. 55—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 56—Shute vs. Golden. 57—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Phillips. 58—Burch vs. Burch. 59—Heim vs. Crist. 60—Norwich Fire Insurance Company vs. Brouwer. 61—Matter of Grout. 62—West vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—205—Wamsley vs. H. I. Horton & Co. 2—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway Company. 122—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 152—Milbank vs. Riesthal. 166—Wilmerding vs. Baker. 167—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Company 153—Morehouse vs. Williams. 192—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 207—Babcock vs. Union Trust Company. 208—Waddington vs. Colgate. 209—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company vs. Cheever. 210—Same vs. Plumb. 211—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 212—Same vs. same. 213—Hawley vs. Riberis. 214—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. Keystone Bridge Company. 215—Same vs. same. 216—Meldon vs. Devlin.

Divorce.—2345—Rowland vs. Rowland. 1997—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 2333—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2674—Richmond vs. Richmond. 2675—Schwab vs. Schwab. 2676—Moncrieffe vs. Moncrieffe. 2677—O'Brien vs. O'Brien. 2678—Beaupain vs. Beaupain. 2679—Klinchefsky vs. Klinchefsky. 2680—Mansch vs. Mansch. 2681—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 2682—Kafud vs. Kafud. 2683—Rudyard vs. Rudyard. 2684—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 2343—Mangels vs. Mangels.

Law and Fact—1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Amley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

568—Hutter vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 594—Martens vs. same. 421—Brower vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1912—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

981—Hoguet vs. Mommer. 5624—Savage vs. Foulhaber. 5660—Hollender vs. Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. 4812—Pelly vs. Robinson. 4811—Same vs. Naylor. 3506—Gallagher vs. Pettit. 2606—Hassett vs. McArdle. 2750—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 5713—Matter of Charlotte A. Von Cort. 5676—Ennis vs. Gray. 5855—Toucey vs. Schell. 2661—Bloomingdale vs. Bartnett. 2577—Paten vs. Fischer. 1910—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 2223—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Himes. 2658—Glusker vs. American Sick Benefit and Accident Association.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Will meet to-day at 11 A. M. for the purpose of handing down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—To be held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar for the February term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Brandt vs. Alexander. 2—Morris vs. New-York Post Graduate Medical School. 3—Ribble vs. Doyle. 4—Dumois vs. Hill. 5—Castoriano vs. Dupe. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Butcher vs. Rose. 8—Sutton vs. Self-Winding Clock Company. 9—Gartner vs. Union Railway Company. 10—Griffith vs. Lyon. 11—Kennedy vs. McKone. 12—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. 13—Reiss vs. Reiss. 14—Long vs. Long. 15—Loringet vs. Clark. 16—Graham vs. Graham. 17—Hahn vs. Hahn. 18—Humpfner vs. Humpfner. 19—Richardson vs. Harms. 20—Same vs. Platzek. 21—Same vs. Van Alst.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they called.

1029—Van Ingen vs. Cockerill. 845—Barnes vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 844—Curtis vs. same. 1146—Cavagnan vs. Hausling. 1293—Waldman vs. Boniface. 1020—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 872—Nurick vs. same. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2071—Clement vs. Volkenning. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 2680—Shour vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1239—Nichols vs. Timpson. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Heller. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1249—Stagg vs. Arnold. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 1044—Isold vs. Weber. 2517—Lawlor vs. French.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Part III.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Sedgwick, C.J; McAdam and Beekman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Randall vs. Sherman. 2—Hynes vs. Adler. 3—Zorn vs. McParland. 4—Russ vs. Stratton. 5—Johnston vs. Bogert. 6—Steiner vs. Jackson.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Boyd vs. Boyd. 2—Phillips vs. Wilcox. 3—Fischer vs. Hussey. 4—Wallace vs. Reinhart.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Solomon vs. Continental Trust Company. 2—Fischer vs. Hetherington. 3—Wolff vs. Huass. 4—Witherow vs. Slayback. 5—Purdy vs. Marion and Rye Valley Railroad Company. 6—Franck vs. Franck. 7—Schlierman vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 8—Crowley vs. Murphy. 9—Russ vs. Stratton. 10—Davenport vs. Hulme. 11—Cromwell vs. Hughes. 12—Krulder vs. Woolverton. 13—Draper vs. Salisbury. 14—Madden vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 15—Kennedy vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works. 16—Church vs. Montgomery.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrer.—349—Lecathe vs. Flanagan.

Equity Cases.—587—Wyse vs. Wyse. 728—Lingsweiler vs. Lingsweiler. 726—Seckel vs. Seckel. 567—Scrotton vs. Kroder. 646—Petchaft vs. Gurley. 710—Columbara vs. Columbara. 668—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 647—Israel vs. Baraker. 648—Same vs. same. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 680—Gruber vs. Gruber. 588—Townshend vs. Thomson. 595—McMann vs. E. T. Weymouth Company. 564—Muller vs. Scandinavian and Finland American Emigrant Company. 598—Gillespie vs. Scott. 562—Gerin vs. Bauer. 655—Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine vs. The Mayor, &c. 679—Brode vs. Feldman. 682—Schreiber vs. Schreiber. 599—Toplitz vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 711—Alfring vs. Alfring. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 717—Crepet vs. Crepet. 489—Baron vs. Baron. 644—Zanger vs. Oppenheim. 498—Sterne vs. Rosendorf. 729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 755—Collins vs. Collins. 730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 731—McDonald vs. McDonald. 658—Mayer vs. Segall. 684—Gingras vs. Gingras. 685—Renz vs. Renz. 703—Kaufman vs. Lang. 555—Perkins vs. Peetsch. 486—Defendorf vs. Glauber. 490—Young vs. Young. 596—Wells vs. Riggi. 462—Ruopp vs. Ruopp. 347—Hoyt vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 734—Frost vs. Frost. 750—Ellenstein vs. Ellenstein. 631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 669—Young vs. Young. 526—Citroen vs. Simons. 622—Richter vs. Richter.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1683—Moy vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 927—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats Zeitung. 846—Maas vs. Willis. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1181—Bates vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1213—Lind vs. Dowie. 1271—Viele vs. Lynch. 929—Strasbourger vs. Lennon. 1042—New-York Heat, Light, and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1107—Ryan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. 1041—Sheehy vs. Utah, Nevada, and California Stage Company. 654—Frey vs. Manhattan Trust Company. 627—Rappaport vs. Clayman. 1685—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 996—Minor vs. Hilton. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 803—Cipriano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 1183—Kuhn vs. Sachs. 1229—Dawson vs. Nichols Chemical Company. 909—Harding vs. Thaden. 1064—Doncourt vs. Press Publishing Company. 138—Sears vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1088—Marcus vs. Horner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of:—172—Maltby G. Lane. 177—John Preisser. 184—Robert F. Conway. 185—Julia E. Downey. 186—Jacob Bussmann. 189—Marie Straube.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John P. Emmet, Annie E. Allerton, Maria Jasper, Peter Stroh, Catherine E. Harris, Mary Fay, Eliza S. Conner.

At 2 P. M.—Susan A. Ryker, Angeline M. Smith, Franz Preuss.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—Case on—993—Mary E. Barbineau. 978—Robert L. Darragh. 974—Ellen McCauley. 1003—James Kelly. 1018—Thomas Moan. 988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1021—Caroline Gensz. 1023—Charles J. Fagan. 1024—William Canton or Canson. 1029—Cornelia F. Coster. 1030—Adelaide Spitzer. 1031—John G. Gray. 1032—William C. Noyes. 983—Daniel Mahen. 1026—Margaret O'Neill. 1033—Patrick Crowe. 1034—Michael J. Byrne. 1036—John Connor. 1037—Dennis Hennessy.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C.J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Robert A. Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 864—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 1325—Bennett vs. Birnbaum. 1326—Reviva vs. Pohalski. 1328—Doyle vs. Hillis. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1327—Burr vs. Jones. 364—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 1246—Venduso vs. Aitken. 433—Cowan vs. Mestniz. 434—Same vs. Meyer. 199—Frankel vs. Reich. 200—Tannenbaum vs. same. 436—Morris vs. Lyons. 840½—Raedig vs. Brien. 579—Ehrlich vs. Curley. 12—Edward Barr Company vs. Lockitt. 149—Dunn vs. McElroy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1285—Hagedorn vs. Buckwell. 1295—Aulbach vs. Gill. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 2710—Marest vs. American Yacht Club. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 992—Ganstried vs. Steinberger. 462—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. Stripp. 1339—Dorlan vs. Dorian. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 1302—Young vs. Quick. 1338—Schridrowicz vs. Luther. 1175—Willis vs. Smith. 1287—Goelet vs. Vonhaus. 1303—Greenthal vs. Altman. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1076—Hoefle vs. Scheuer. 1163—Henblin vs. Taintor. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 2714—Stern vs. same. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 1030—Wolf vs. Henken. 731—Powell vs. Firth.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2625—Whalen vs. Gorton. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1183—Markowitz vs. Hamburger. 976—Dolan vs. Nestor. 1216—Hubler vs. Geschwind. 1264—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1272—Kleber vs. Legion of Justice. 1273—Mendleowitz vs. Friedman. 1208—McGraw vs. Neugass. 1015—Holm vs. Parmele-Eccelesine Lumber Company. 1120—Levy vs. Kohn. 1130—Seale vs. Hunt. 1358—Photo-Engraving Company vs. Elmore. 1098—Thomson vs. Boyd. 502—Wentworth vs. Stanfield. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1190—Paiva vs. Duane. 571—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner. 2645—Cohn vs. Sexton. 1124—Miko vs. Durland. 181—Fairchild vs. Wagner. 951—Williams vs. Woodward. 1131—Maunberger vs. Mortimer. 1192—Knecht vs. Michel. 1193—Newman vs. Webster. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlausky. 1199—Becker vs. Schmeckenberger. 1200½—Parker vs. Bidwell. 1215½—Same vs. same. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 1204—Madden vs. Brenden. 1206—Moses vs. Weisberg. 1212—Mackinstry vs. Smith. 1220—Gowing vs. Warner. 487—Bunn vs. Kuschensky. 552—Standish vs. Brady. 553—Matthews vs. Underwood. 760—Levy vs. Schultze. 761—H. B. Claflin Company vs. same. 34—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simon. 304—Skelly vs. Bleimeirs. 983—Guerrier vs. Archer Manufacturing Company. 31—Abrahams vs. Mayer. 1044—Weill vs. Kearn. 1045—Dunham vs. same. 1046—Gerber vs. same. 308—Hartung vs. Waefalaer. 485—Weyman vs. Schwab. 172—Gruber vs. Collins. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 283—Clemmons vs. Bowman. 973—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1070—Tottis vs. Reinhardt. 2043—Foote vs. Thorne. 2258—Hall vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 1620—Scaiano vs. Ketcham. 2846—Goodman vs. Kaiser. 2830—Shea vs. Rikker. 3289—Piser vs. Vetter. 2732—Jacobs vs. McCarthy. 2928—Koransky vs. Jaret. 3295—Lachman vs. Pritchard. 2731—Tebbits vs. Taylor. 3187—Hartman vs. Kraus. 3115—Harbough vs. Smith. 3280—Mooney vs. McGinness. 3302—Bernstein vs. Cohen. 3146—Dobson vs. Miller. 2760—Schwerin vs. Strouse. 3166—Eichhold vs. Roberts. 3272—Massano vs. Massano. 3012—Moran vs. Hoffman. 3334—Clark vs. Greenfield. 2867—Lattman vs. Schaefer. 3155—Esberg-Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company vs. Rosenstein. 2616—Ogden vs. Shannon. 3309—Landan vs. Seligman. 3313—Smith vs. Rothschild. 3376½—Elsert vs. Brandt. 1747—Hand vs. Gillis. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 3293—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Finelite. 1973—D. G. Burton Company vs. Fox. 3173—Vogel vs. Oppenheimer.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—142—Strevell vs. J. H. Furber Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1,372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Michael Cappezutto. 2—Charles Schaefer. 3—William J. Driscoll. 4—Thomas Sprigings. 5—Giovanni Pasterarri.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine for The People.

1—William Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Max Ehlart. 2—Charles Higley. 3—Patrick Ahern. 4—John Flynn and William Murray. 5—Felica Priore and James Le Covets. 6—Herbert Mason. 7—Henry King. 8—William Baum. 9—Nelson Hodge. 10—John Mahoney. 11—Michael Surada and Frank Lager. 12—Louis Barafano. 13—Henry H. Goldband. 14—Mary Fish. 15—Henry G. Alees, (to fix a day for trial.) 16—Joseph Ramsey. 17—Andro Clerko.

Pleadings.—1—John O'Neill. 2—Nicholaus Rearner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—William Smith and Thomas Malloy. 2—Frederick Blatt. 3—Susan Brown. 4—Charles E. Stanley, (2.) 5—Marco Rovere and Timothy McCarthy. 6—Harry Wolf. 7—John Graham. 8—Edward Kelly and Edward Dolan. 9—William Fowler. 10—Edward P. Maloney. 11—Stepehen Jefvenaky. 12—Charles Rotz. 13—George Zorn. 14—Tony Barnica and Grokart Antrail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Lewis and Weeks for The People.

1—William Clark. 2—John Bean. 3—Harry Maxwell. 4—Richard Grant. 5—Richard Fanning and Frank Knapp. 6—William Fischer. 7—Daniel Mazzeo. 8—Frank Meyers. 9—Henry I. Hamilton. 10—John Noal. 11—Lee Guen. 12—James Davis. 13—William O'Brien.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Tone vs. Fuller—Charles Daniels. Wright vs. McBurney—David Thomson. Morgan vs. Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield, Mass.—Charles H. Truax.

O'Brien, J.—Weber vs. Huerstel—Edward F. O'Dwyer.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Sears vs. Hamel—Edward Hassett.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—James T. White vs. Julius L. Friedler—Henry Loring.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.

817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1465 and 1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock and Aetna Insurance Company. 970—Dykman vs. Bank. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 864—Guldbrendsen vs. Terwilliger. 797—Shea vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 874—Thur vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 875—Frazier vs. Forge and another. 878—Rymon vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 879—Smith vs. Co-operative Bank. 881—Tomes vs. Burr. 881½—Walker vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 884—McCourt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 885—Nichols vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 886—Gill vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 890—Brutt vs. Emmons. 1378—Hudson vs. Hudson. 743—Roberts vs. Bluuck. 833—Donovan vs. Morris. 106—Day Button Company vs. Andrews. 823—Corlett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 317—Braintree Granite Company vs. Craig. 1474—Walsh vs. First. 1376—Woolley vs. Loewenstein. 798—Wonson vs. Applegate. 750—Abbott vs. Cornell S. B. Company. 1162—Blaum vs. Dean.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

1—Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge vs. City of Brooklyn. 2—James Hussey vs. Morning Journal. 3—James Hussey vs. The New-York Recorder. 4—James Haegele vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5—Coley vs. the South St. Paul Belt Railroad Company. 6—The E. W. Bliss Company vs. A. L. Ashman. 7—Tuthill vs. Rogers, as administrator. 8—Davenport, administrator, &c., of Patrick J. Kelly, deceased, vs. The Supreme Council of the Legion of Justice. 9—Mary Garvey vs. Ellen Farrell. 10—Gelston vs. Kings County Brewing Company. 11—Lannon vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad. 12—Seitz vs. Clear et al. 13—Hanlon vs. Glacier. 14—Alfred E. Overton vs. Anna K. Overton. 15—Mary E. Robert vs. Board of Supervisors. 16—Jackson vs. same. 17—Robert vs. same. 18—Daniel Robert vs. same. 19—Malcom Brewing Company vs. Nathan Hertkoff. 20—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 21—George W. Conselyea et al., as executors of last will and testament of William Conselyea, deceased, vs. Francis Swift et al. 22—Williams vs. Tuofler et al., as trustees. 23—Mary Jane Reilly, as administrator of estate of Peter L. Reilly, deceased, vs. Peter F. Reilly, Jr. 24—Berry, as executor, &c., vs. J. G. Hill. 25—Diehl, as administrator, &c., vs. Henry Wenck. 26—C. H. Nichols, as executor, &c., of Seabury Treadwell, deceased, vs. S. L. Treadwell, individually, &c., et al. 27—Cochran, trustee, vs. Anglo-American Dry Dock Company. 28—McKay vs. McAdam, administrator of Mary Ann Lawrence, deceased. 29—Schmitys, receiver, &c., vs. J. T. Henningsen. 30—Maria McGinley, as administratrix, &c., of Hugh McGinley, deceased, vs. G. H. McAdam, administrator, &c., of Mary Ann Lawrence, deceased. 31—Pendleton, receiver of James A. Kane, vs. Corrigan. 32—Fetzer vs. Noell, as administrator, &c. 33—Matter of application of Frank Gallagher for mandamus, vs. W. V. Bennett, Supervisor. 34—Woodruff, trustee, vs. Keohler. 35—Dike, receiver, vs. Drexel et al. 36—Joseph J. Kittie vs. Jacobus Lake et al., as Commissioners, in matter of opening of West Thirty-third Street, Gravesend, &c. 37—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Mary Jansen. 38—Leary vs. Post, as administrator, &c. 39—People of the State of New-York ex rel. Meyer Prossau vs. Beth-Hamedrash-Hogodal. 40—People of the State of New-York, ex rel. Isaac Greenblatt, vs. Beth-Hamedrash-Hogodal. 87—Sarah A. Griffiny vs. William H. Ketcham et al.

CITY COURT—Part I., Osborne, J.; Part II., Van Wyck, J.

1283—Neill vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1157—Kiernan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1174—Herbert vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 870—Rosenson vs. Volweiler. 339—Toenges vs. Marsch. 1298—Hehs vs. Regli. 1159—Schnaidt vs. Bulck et al. 1117—Boyer vs. Kille. 1187—Degnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1909—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 998—Beckett vs. Hoyt. 1079—Pilger, infant, &c., vs. Mock. 833—Mitchell vs. Amend. 1293—Sturzenacker, infant, vs. Ibert. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1018—Von Salzon vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 906—Simonds vs. Woodruff, executor, &c. 185-186—De Groot, infant, vs. Canavello. 1040—Rose et al. vs. Guischard.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

58—Clarke, et al., executors, vs. Goldenberg. 130—Clarke et al. vs. Mandelbaum. 132—O'Brien vs. O'Brien et al. 1169—Gardner vs. Acker et al. 3—Stevens et al. vs. Huber et al. 169—O'Connor vs. Long Island Brewery et al. 171—Filocco vs. Waterbury et al. 172—Swenson vs. Peterson et al. 173—The People, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn et al. 174—Knurck vs. Knurck. 175—Kehlenbeck vs. Kleine. 176—Berger vs. Berger. 177—Grant vs. Marenhoff et al. 178—Smith vs. Strawson et al. 179—Storck vs. Storck. 180—Klein vs. Klein. 181—Fried vs. Alexander et al. 182—Von Gueterman vs. Von Gueterman. 183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Mary Kyle, Roger McCormick, Oriella F. McCracken, George F. Hattenhorn, Mary Ellery, Patrick McGuire, Heinrich Fabre, James Irwin, Patrick Matthews, Arthur Brouck, William H. Gaylor, Francis Bauman, and Anna Hafford.

The accounting in estate of James Ainslie, Jr., Edward Dowling, and Sarah Ann Van Wagner.

The estate of Salome Huber and Elizabeth Laeffler.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.

38—Will of Ernest J. Raupp. 6—Will of Caroline E. Thomas.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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The public appreciates fair and honest dealings, which is proven by increase of business with every sale. You know the price, I only handle your bid, and if your bid is the highest you get the animal. The most complete and grandest auction ring in New-York is now completed, and I am able to offer buyers every convenience and accommodation.

The consignments to be offered consist of all grades, and are now on exhibition. Coach horses, trotters, saddle horses, cobs, draughters, chunks, express, delivery, railroaders, and general-purpose horses from the following consignors:

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H. B. Carroll, Louisiana, Mo.
J. McCurdy, Ashley, Ohio.
George Tarris, Belleville, Ohio.
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Frank Thompson, Akron, Ohio.

In addition to the above-named consignments, I will also offer a number of coach horses, driving horses, and general-purpose horses belonging to private parties, and a handsome bay, cob-built, saddle horse, half-bred, 15.2½ hands high, six years old, well trained, sound and kind.

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IN HONOR OF BISMARCK

All Germany Will Join in Celebrating His Birthday.

STUDENTS TO BUILD A MONUMENT

Grand Commers to be Held at Hamburg—Five Thousand Young Men from the Universities to be Present.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The final preparations for the Bismarck birthday celebration began early in the last week. The universities and high schools of the empire have been making their arrangements since November. The seniors of all the student corps in Germany met at Koosen on Wednesday to consider the subject of a permanent memorial to the old Chancellor. They decided to erect a monument to him on the Rudolsburg, near Koosen, where for years has stood a shaft to the memory of the students who fell in the Franco-German war. The cornerstone is to be laid on April 1. The plan of the monument has not been determined, but it will be designed especially to indicate the veneration and affection felt by the academic youth for the most famous of German corps students and statesmen.

The Hamburg Society of Veterans conferred honorary membership upon Bismarck on Monday, and on Thursday received a letter of thanks from Friedrichsruh.

Notices have been posted on the bulletin boards of Berlin University that special trains have been engaged to take students and bands to Hamburg for the birthday commers at the Sagebiel Bier Halle on the evening of April 1. Nearly 5,000 students from all parts of the empire are expected to meet at the tables. The caterer has agreed to provide food and beer for all these young men at the rate of 2 marks each. Special trains between Friedrichsruh and Hamburg will afford all of them opportunities of seeing Bismarck before the commers shall begin. All the larger cities of Baden will confer upon Bismarck the freedom of their territories.

Members of the Anhalt deputation which recently visited Bismarck report that he looked well and was in good spirits. Several times during dinner he offered choice bits to his big dog Rebecca. She ate everything greedily until she came to a piece of pork, which she refused to touch. Bismarck patted her and remarked laughingly: "You see, even dogs have, I will not say their religious, but their ritual, prejudices in eating."

Count Willy Bernstorff, who ran away with a variety actress named Barrison about three weeks ago, has been unable to patch up a marriage in London, as the German Embassy there was warned not to give him a license. The trouble is that the proofs of his divorce from his first wife are not clear. Count Willy could not produce the proofs upon demand. He clung tightly to Miss Barrison, however, and Count Percy, his brother, found them together upon his arrival in London a week ago. The brothers and the family lawyer, who had been summoned from Berlin, had a long conference, which resulted in Count Willy's promising not to marry Miss Barrison on the condition that his family indemnify him with a liberal cash payment. The payment was made, and, although Miss Barrison has the elderly Count and a snug fortune, she will not get the title of Countess. The Berlin newspapers handle the scandal in a very gingerly manner, as the Bernstorffs are an old Court family, with no end of influence and considerable wealth.

The police raided the cellar of a house in the Wallner Theatre Strasse last evening in a search for Anarchists. They found a complete cartridge factory in full working order. They confiscated more than 1,400 pounds of powder and arrested eight laborers. It is said that similar factories are in operation in several city districts, but the police have been unable to find them. The Anarchist theory was given up at once as false.

It was announced at first that a German contractor fitted out these factories to fill an order from China. He had ready some 20,000 cartridges and 17 cases and 24 casks of powder. The materials that the police seized were removed to a fire-proof magazine. The police this morning say that the contraband contractor's name is Knaak, and that he had received a large order from a Hamburg exporter, who wished to send war materials to Montevideo. Knaak divided the order among four workshops, the police say, and gave no notice to the authorities that he was handling explosives in such great quantities inside the city limits. The factory closed last night was said by Knaak to be the last of the four in operation. The police are still at work on the case.

The provincial authorities of Prussia have issued orders to local food inspectors to examine carefully for impurities all American lards.

THE EFFECT OF SOCIALISTS' VICTORY

Desertions and Dissensions in the Ranks of Assembly No. 49, K. of L.

The victory of the Socialists in the elections of District Assembly No. 49, K. of L., is likely to be offset by dissensions and desertions from the party itself, and the breaking up of the English-speaking section of the party. There is much objection on the part of the English-speaking Socialists to what they call the dictatorial and arbitrary conduct of the so-called triangle that is said to have fastened its claws into the party, and to have kept itself in power for years. This triangle is composed of Daniel De Leon, editor of the Socialist paper, The People; Hugo Vogt, who is attached to The Volks Zeitung, and August Waldinger, the custodian and janitor of the Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street.

Frederick E. Martin, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist-Labor Party, has sent in his resignation. In his letter, he says:

"The present policy of the Socialist-Labor Party is needlessly repulsive to American sentiment, and has so far prevented any real progress. Naturally, the growth of a political party should follow closely upon the acceptance of its essential principles in a country of free press and free speech; but, while public discussion in the United States is now teeming with Socialistic thought, the party is still a mere Corporal's guard, and is disorganized by dissension and mutual distrust to such an extent that it can scarcely be designated a political party."

Mr. Martin charges the editor of the party's organ with being bitter, unreasonable, and indiscriminate in his assaults upon every prominent representative of trades unionism, and with having thus hopelessly estranged hundreds of thousands of American workingmen, and adds that, as a result of this policy, the increase in the party's membership has been mostly confined to the foreign-born workingmen, who have not yet been identified with American sentiment.

Henry Glyn, also of the National Executive Committee, it is said, has resigned, and other resignations are to follow.

Say They Are Mark Hopkins's Sisters.

Two sisters, Rose and Ellen Hopkins, who live in tenement apartments at 209 East Twenty-eighth Street, believe Millionaire Mark Hopkins, who died in California, was their cousin, and they want a share of his estate.

The sisters are about seventy years old, and they say they are the daughters of Thomas Hopkins, who had a brother, Mathias Hopkins, whose son, Mark Hopkins, came to this country and built the Central Pacific Railroad.

The sisters say they wrote to Edward Searles, at Great Barrington, Mass., and tried to see C. P. Huntington, but neither would afford them any assistance in establishing their claims.

Rosebery Reads "Tom Brown."

From The Westminster Gazette.

Those who are interested in small things about great men may like to know that Lord Rosebery read "Tom Brown's Schooldays" for the first time a few months ago, and that it excited so much enthusiasm in him that he wrote to Judge Hughes a very flattering letter, asking for an author's copy with his autograph.

Queen's Household Expenses.

From The London Truth.

The expenses of the Queen's household during last year amounted to nearly £173,000 and upward of £131,000 went in salarise.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE or MAID.—By young American woman as chambermaid and nurse or maid to elderly or invalid lady; city references; accustomed to travel. J. J. M., 222 East 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing, obliging; has good long references. J. G., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; plain sewing; willing, obliging; first-class city references. T. N., 457 6th Av.; ring Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; would assist with plain washing; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 145 West 51st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; willing and obliging; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good references. 153 East 31st St.; ring M. Gany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid; would also help with fine washing or plain sewing; best city reference. L. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; good sewer; would go a short distance in the country; private family. A., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or children; good reference; country preferred. F. H., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Mrs. Ramsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to work; city reference. Call, two days, at 225 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 497 3d Av., near 34th St.; O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. C., 466 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to learn. M. R., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; city reference. 350 West 124th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or TUTOR.—By a French gentleman, well educated, as companion or tutor, or to do French correspondence; the best city references. F. Marclet, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a French Parisian as companion for young ladies; good sewer and hairdresser. Marie, 466 7th Av.

COMPANION.—By an English lady as companion or governess; good reference. E. R., 101 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; best of city reference. M. A. F., 149 East 48th St.; ring Clotty's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; willing to live together if possible; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Mrs. Halvey, 251 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good baker; understands New-England cooking; four years' best city references. 421 West 47th St., third bell.

COOK.—French; first-class; married; as cook in private family or do general housework in small family; good reference; in city; go home every night. J. T., 142 West 31st St.

COOK.—Professed, by Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in private family as first-class cook; last employer can be seen; first-class city references; no cards. 109 East 53d St., third bell, left-hand side.

COOK.—French; age, 24; lately landed; strong and willing; speaks a little English; strictly economical and industrious. Eugenie Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as a first-class cook in a private family; no objection to plain washing. 311 East 34th St.; ring three times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two English girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. Mickle, 208 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress or to go as kitchenmaid in hotel or boarding house, but private family preferred. 415 West 14th St., Joyce's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good reference. Call, Monday, 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly experienced and competent in all branches; makes fine soups, meats, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business in all branches; city or country; very best reference. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent family cook and laundress; good baker; two years' best reference from last place. 150 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; unquestionable references from last and former employers; will assist with washing; city or country; wages, $25. 15 East 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook, husband competent bottler, in private family; city or country; best references. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook in a family where kitchenmaid is kept; the very best and highest references. Care of Miss Moeller, 381 4th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and willing to assist with washing in a private family or private boarding house; good city reference; wages, $20. 128 West 19th St. A. Fort.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook in private family or private boarding house; references; city or country. H. G., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; French, German, and American cooking; wages, $30; city personal references; no objection to country. M., 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband competent butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small American family; good references. Call, two days, at 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; alone; no objection to plain washing; first-class references. 265 West 47th St.; ring O'Kane's bell.

COOK.—Thorough; by a woman as good family cook; baker; coarse wash; city, country; city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook; best city references. Call, between 10 and 1, at 190 East 75th St. Fleischer.

COOK.—By competent French cook; city or country; in American family. 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as cook and laundress in small private family. 529 West 48th St.

COOK.—By an American woman; a thoroughly good cook; private family; very best city references. 251 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of cooking; willing to go by day or month. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; good references; wages, $40. 351 West 36th St. Holms.

COOK.—By a German woman as good plain cook in small private family; city references. H. D., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook by day or week; excellent cleaner; best references. 211 East 25th St., Lowery's bell.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; private family or boarding house; good reference. C. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By girl as cook and to assist with washing; best city reference. M. C., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; wages, $25. Call, Monday, at 47 West 76th St.

COOK.—By good cook; English; thoroughly trustworthy; and good housekeeper; first-class references. C. A., 135 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; excellent references. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; is a good cook; no objections to plain washing. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; first-class references; wages, $25. 514 West 48th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; will do coarse washing; best reference. 1,387 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day or week; excellent laundress; private family or clubhouse; do any kind of housecleaning; thorough worker; best city reference. 349 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by day to do fine washing and ironing; good city reference. M. A., Room 6, 129 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Or take washing home; good laundress, or housecleaning; reference. Houlehan, 304 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and ironing, cooking, housework, or any work; sleep home. Care of Nurse, 415 West 31st St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing or cleaning; by respectable woman. 2,138 3d Av., second bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker would like work out by day; references given; rapid worker. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, customers by day; first-class cut and fit guaranteed. Krohm, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent dressmaker; work out by day or at home; cheap; best city references. Fasky, 134 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; competent and reliable, with highest city references; will go out by the day or take work home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligee made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—Any persons desiring any dresses, waists, capes, &c., made or remodeled by an able fitter and choice designer, are assured of best dressmaking at exceedingly moderate prices, per week or day, town or country; high-class references. 50 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Traveling, theatrical, and evening dresses made reasonably, and Misses' dancing gowns; work seen; also thorough dressmaker; by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent cutter and designer on ladies' and misses' costumes, fancy waists, and capes, and remodels; terms moderate; by day; reference. Ennis, 200 West 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; will work reasonably in private families or take the work home; reference given. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Situation with family; would assist with other work; no cards. A. Kelly, 319 East 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady, experienced governess, teaching German, French, all kinds of needle and fancy work, in Christian family; specially qualified to educate children without a mother. German Lady, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady, teaching French, German, and all kinds of fancy and needle work, in Christian family where she could have a few hours disengaged in the morning; best personal reference. Fraulein, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced public school teacher; first-class personal and written reference. Teacher, care Mrs. Rapieff, 237 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS and LADY'S MAID.—By refined German; good seamstress; best of references. Governess, 630 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To children; maid or traveling companion; no objection to Europe; understands English, German, French, sewing, packing; good reference. J. L., 1,338 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated young German girl as nursery governess in American family; speaks French and little English; plays piano. 213 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young Protestant woman; fluent in French and German; to children over three years old; best city reference. 21 Gramercy Park.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends her nursery governess. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COOK.—By refined German woman as housekeeper or cook; thoroughly understands her business; highest references. Mrs. Meyer, 236 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER for widower, or care of bachelor apartments; best city references. Lennon, 167 East 103d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored girl to do general housework in flat; good cook and laundress. S. L., Box 35, 1,563 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Private family; good reference. 844 7th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant woman; speaks English and French fluently; accustomed to travel; fully competent in all her duties; neat sewer; first-class city references. Intelligent, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By middle-aged French person as maid and seamstress; understands all kinds sewing, hand or machine; best reference; lady can be seen until 1 P. M. 151 West 85th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman as maid and seamstress; all kinds sewing, hand or machine; best references. 151 West 85th St., present employer's; lady can be seen until 1 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaking English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; city references; willing to travel. Mademoiselle, 260 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent packer; accustomed to travel; obliging; best city reference. Juliette, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant young woman for one or two ladies; competent and obliging; good references. 780 8th Av., care Mrs. Culigan.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of wardrobe; best city references. D. E., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an intelligent young colored woman; wait on lady and sew; by day or week; no objection to traveling. L., M. J. Williams's bell, 323 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; good seamstress; best city references. Apply, from Thursday, N. F., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Or for young ladies; speaking French and German; good seamstress. Fackle, 225 East 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Japanese woman as lady's maid and seamstress; best city references. Miss Osugi, 230 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German woman; neat seamstress; good packer; prefers to travel; reference. 211 7th Av.; ring once.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good sewer; best city references. Call Monday, A. D., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; thoroughly understands all her duties; best city references. M. A. W., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; good references. 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By experienced German person, to grown children or elderly lady; would assist with household duties; city or country; best city reference. G. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid for growing children; good sewer; best references. V. B., 341 West 30th St.; call Monday.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To elderly lady; willing to help in other work; excellent reference. 428 West 48th St., Moore's box.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By girl as maid and seamstress, or nurse; city reference. 310 West 16th St., one flight.

MAID.—By a young French girl for young ladies. E. P., 341 West 30th St.; call Monday.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; private family; willing to assist with any other work; references. M. L., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as laundress; take ladies' washing or a small family's washing by the week; best of reference. H. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; understands shirts, collars, and cuffs; or would take work home; reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., Carrol's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress; Parisian; family washing at her home; shirts and collars a specialty. Mrs. Hill, 211 West 13th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day or week in private family; or would do cooking if wanted; best city reference. Call, two days, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; private family; city reference. 329 East 43d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; is an excellent shirt ironer; private family; city or country; best reference. 136 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 101 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av. G. W. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French person as first-class laundress in a private family; good reference. 309 West 20th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, E. O., care Lyons, 259 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; city reference. Call, Monday, at 145 West 51st St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day. 116 West 63d St.; ring McCarthy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. 459 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress, in small private family; good reference. 157 East 27th St.

Nurses.

CARE of CHILD.—By refined, educated young girl to take charge of grown child; sew and assist generally; has had five years' experience; trustworthy; best personal city reference. M. R., 141 West 15th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge of baby from birth; four years' reference; city or country. Call, Monday, at 216 East 45th St.

LADIES' NURSE.—First-class reference; any sickness; also special night work; terms moderate. Nurse, 415 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant nurse and first-class seamstress; to one child; best city reference; wages, $22. 146 West 52d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a French nurse to take care of a young child; best reference from the city. M. B., 112 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; references. M. G., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl; 17 years old; city reference. Mrs. Lelong, 349 7th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; six years' best city reference. Call, Monday, at 5 East 65th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; six years' best city reference. 5 East 65th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse, governess to children; maid, or traveling companion; no objection to Europe; understands English, German, French, sewing, packing; good references. J. M. L., 165 East 53d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a reliable, first-class nurse; North German, from Hanover; to children not under three years in a first-class American family; teaches German; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 58d St., third floor.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, age 20, speaks French and English correctly, qualified to give French and piano lessons to young girls, as nurse; references. Sister Superior, St. Cecilia Academy, 116 East 106th St.

NURSE to INFANT.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman; understands bringing up on bottle; best reference; last employer can be seen. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse and companion to invalid lady; do plain sewing; four years' experience. 289 East 29th St., Shanahan's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. H., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as competent nurse for child or growing children; disengaged 7th; best reference; only good families. R. M., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant person; speaks English; for grown children; will do chamberwork and sewing; good city references. C. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; first-class city reference. M. W., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children and do plain sewing; best city references. 217 Columbus Av., Maher's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress; good hand sewer and embroiderer; willing to work for $20; city references. R. R., 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as seamstress; no objection to a little chamberwork; or care for grown children. 443 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By North German as seamstress and maid; is a good dressmaker. 174 East 63d St., third floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; wages, $20; present employer can be seen. A. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, 758 8th Av., top bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman. M. F., 53 East 55th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, or to go out two or three days in the week; best of reference. Mrs. Burke, 509 3d Av.

WASHING.—All kinds of washing taken home; first-class reference; send postal. Mrs. Strand, 68 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and COMPANION.—By thoroughly capable young Frenchman; well educated; neat appearance; speaks English fluently; highest references from physicians and families. R. D., 1,242 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; cashier or office worker; best references. B. C. O., 152 6th Av.

EDUCATED PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD like position in doctor's office; tidy and obliging; would assist with other work; references. A. Z., 904 8th Av.

KITCHEN GIRL.—By a neat German girl as kitchen girl in a large private house. 885 Park Av., janitor.

LADY DESIRES to place two sisters; one as mother's helper and competent seamstress; the other as companion and amanuensis. Apply 273 Lexington Av., corner 36th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert young lady stenographer and caligraph operator desires position with mercantile house; seven years' experience; can furnish A1 reference; salary, $15. B. V. M., 401 East 79th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG LADY of refinement would be glad to receive remuneration for reading certain number of hours each day. Van, 1,056 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss in a private family; speaks French and English; age, 28; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references; last employers can be seen. Butler, care Mrs. Parrot, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; keeps silver in good order; valets neatly if required; leaves owing to family not keeping house; lady can be seen. John Stewart, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a French couple; man understands valeting; both very willing and obliging; first-class city references; no objection to country. French Couple, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By a colored man in a private family; best reference, city and country; seventeen years; just disengaged; employer can be seen. J. H., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; take full charge of kitchen, with maid; in first-class private family; best city reference; city or country. M. D., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; understands his duties in every detail; good plate cleaner; good references as to character and ability. Morrison, 631 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 32; single; recently landed; earnestly desires a position; is a thorough, trained servant; excellent references. Williams, 58 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman, speaking German and English, in private family; understands thoroughly his business; good city reference. Francis, 125 East 34th St.

BUTLER—WAITRESS.—By man and wife, young English couple, as butler and waitress or chambermaid; lately landed; town or country; excellent references. F. E., 159 West 46th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or WAITER.—In a first-class family; experienced in every branch; first-class city references; speaks four languages. Competent, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman; good appearance and address; unquestionable reference. C. Gower, Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. G. C., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city reference. E. L., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman in private family; understands his work; willing, obliging; best references. C. G., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; good city reference; families to be seen at any time; no postals answered. 224 East 35th St., two flights.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; speak German, English, and French; best city references; city or country. E. B., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties, city reference. A. N., Box 801 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; can furnish best city references. R. A., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; age, 34; where second man is kept; long references. I., 19 Ravine Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER.—English; age, 32; single; recently landed; is a thorough, trained servant; excellent references. Williams, 58 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; willing, obliging, sober; best city reference; understands his duties. 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city reference. E. L., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a tall young Frenchman; good references; good valet. H., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; first-class French couple; in private family; understand their duty. 142 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—Thorough; single; good height and appearance; over twelve months with present employer. Perry, 200 West 53d St., third floor.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Good references. W. D., 225 East 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Best city reference. J. M. J., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef in a private family; highest reference from last employer, who can be seen. Français, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man as first-class coachman; strictly temperate, honest; first-class city driver; present employer can be seen. 2,011 5th Av., or 2,077 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young German, married, as coachman; knows how to take care of fine horses and carriages; first-class city reference. Schumann, 322 East 61st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; no family; understands his business; city or country; has good references. John, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent; first-class reference; city or country. M. L., 49 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Situation desired by the family of the late employer; best recommendations given; for references apply at 24 East 10th St., 9 to 11.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; just disengaged; city or country; best reference from former and late employer. 102 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 143d St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

To the Rescue.

From The Buffalo Express.

Mr. Jenkins always was in a hurry. It galled him to have to wait for anything. A delay of even a few seconds in getting change drove him into a passion. He always would walk down town rather than wait for a street car if the car was not in sight when he was ready to go. It gave him nervous prostration if the railroad train he wanted to take was five minutes late. But the worst trial of his life was the necessity of having to wait his turn at the barber's shop. That he regarded as a clear waste of time. He would try every scheme to get into the shop at a time when no one else was there. Often in desperation he would spend an hour hurrying from one shop to another in the hope of finding one where he would be "next." Unfortunately, however, his favorite barber was also the favorite of a good many other men, and he often had to bide his time in patience, or rather impatience, though it made a great strain on his nervous system.

He started to enter the shop the other evening, and, as he peered through the door, he saw, to his delight, that the barber at the eleventh chair had no victim. He hugged himself over his unusual luck. His hand was on the doorknob, but just at that moment a woman's scream rang out close at hand. A tramp had accosted her with a plea for a nickel for a night's lodging, and, when she attempted to brush past him, had snatched at her purse. She was clinging to it pluckily and screaming for help. The street was deserted. Mr. Jenkins was the only man around, and he was out of sight in the doorway, which probably had emboldened the tramp to make the assault.

Mr. Jenkins took in the situation at a glance. He was a chivalrous man. His first impulse was to rush to the rescue of the woman. But, as he was starting to do so, the thought of the vacant chair came back to him. What was he to do? If he stopped to help the woman some one else might slip into the shop, and then he would have to wait for his shave. He took a step toward the struggling couple, then turned and stepped back the other way. He whirled himself around three or four times in sheer desperation of indecision.

Then a bright idea came to him. Springing into the middle of the sidewalk, he waved his arms and shouted:

"Wait just a minute, Madame! Please hold on a second or two, Mr. Tramp! I'll be there as quick as I get shaved. I'm next, and it won't take ten minutes. Just postpone your affair till I get through."

And with that he bolted into the barber's shop, and, dropping into the vacant chair, exclaimed excitedly: "Double tip if you'll let me out quick! I've got to rescue a lady from a highwayman as soon as I get through here."

His Game.

From Texas Siftings.

Wife—What does this mean? You say you were out hunting ducks, and all you bring back is a lot of eggs. You didn't shoot them.

Husband—No; but all the game was sold out at the game market, so I had to do the best I could.

Explained.

From Brooklyn Life.

Little Johnnie—Ma, why do so many cities have floating debts?

Mrs. Flatter—I don't know, dear, unless it is to keep them from sinking under their obligations.

His Experience in Banking.

From Harper's Bazar.

Banker (to applicant for clerkship)—Have you had any experience in a bank?

Applicant—Yes, Sir; I was a depositor in one until the cashier ran away with all the funds.

The End of the Argument.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Ah," remarked Mr. Quilp, "but women haven't the play of intellect that men enjoy—"

"No, of course not!" snapped Mrs. Quilp, "woman's intellect works."

Small Consolation.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

Yabsley—I hear that you actually bet on a horse that came in first.

Mudge—Yes; he came in ahead of his driver.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses would like to place his coachman, whom he can recommend as first-class; good horseman; particularly good driver; most reliable in every way. 85 Park Av., morning.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; single; lately arrived from London; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; city or country; first-class reference. James, 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; careful driver; best city references; employers can be seen; willing and useful; city or country. J. McLoughney, 312 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; age, 35; married; no family; understands his business in every particular; stylish driver; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class; understands horses, harness, carriages; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class references from last and former employers. B. M., 237 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Unmarried; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; absolutely temperate; honest and trustworthy; three years' city reference. Work, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Swedish man; thirteen years' references from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; thoroughly reliable; personal and written references as to capabilities. 1,652 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—By a thoroughly practical man; experienced rose and grape grower and ornamental gardening, both under glass and on lawn; used to the management of men; sober and reliable; an all-round man for a private estate; first-class references. GARDENER, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, roses, orchids, grapes, vegetables; care of lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting and improving grounds; can refer to prominent city families. D. L., 35 Cortlandt St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By March 1; first-class; experience in greenhouse; graperies, lawns, shrubs, fruits, and vegetables; 12 years' good experience; steady, sober, and reliable; age 28; married; no family. Box 65, Seabright, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; single; fifteen years' reference; thorough knowledge in greenhouse, landscape, fruit, and vegetable gardening; best references. C. Jebens, 288 Broome St.

GARDENER.—Single; first-class reference; thorough knowledge of greenhouse work and vegetable gardening. Florist, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging. Fred. Holland, care Geo. Ehret, private stable, 215 East 92d St.

GROOM.—By young man; age, 23; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. Sullivan, 427 3d Av.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By a young man; city or country; just disengaged; best personal city references. H. W., 136 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By chef in private family; understands thoroughly the business; has worked in good English family for years; strictly sober and obliging. Charles Francfort, 520 East 86th St.

ENGINEER.—Dissatisfied with present place; wants a change; understands dynamos. Alex. Rose, 225 East 35th St.

HOUSE MAN.—In private family; handy with tools, &c.; lived four years in last place. 657 6th Av., near 38th St.

HOUSE STEWARD, &c.—By a good cook; would take care of bachelor's apartments; can wait upon them; twelve years' reference. J. Quinn, 1,227 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—In an American family a refined North German maid and seamstress to grown children. Call, before 1 or after 6 o'clock, with references, at 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. Call, before 11 A. M., 428 Madison Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

COLLECTOR.—Married man, about 28, wanted on salary, who understands collecting in the city, or who can learn quickly. Apply, personally, 364 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

ENERGETIC MARRIED MAN, ABOUT 28, wanted, with some general business ability; right party will be fully instructed, with a view to taking charge of others; salary paid. Apply personally, 364 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Active man, neat address, about 28, for our city trade; will be instructed and paid while learning. Apply personally, 364 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

4th AV., 260, NEAR 21st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; select neighborhood; board optional. 7 West 19th St.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

19th ST., 30 WEST.—Large, nicely-furnished rooms; all conveniences; house very select.

24th ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome, large rooms, with private bath; also, hall room; first-class accommodation.

I WISH TO RENT TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in my west side corner apartment, to one or two gentlemen; elevator, steam heat. Address, for particulars, SCHEMERHORN, Box 138 Times.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; reference required. 121 East 73d St.

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Thomasville, Ga.

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500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.

Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

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HOTEL SAN MARCO.

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HADDON HALL,
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Directly on the Beach.

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Full ocean view.
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REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.

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Special rates for families.
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Branches in leading American and European cities.

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Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Secretary's Office, 131 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y., January 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M., from publishers of books now in use in the public schools and of all new publications and editions revised within the past two years, stating the terms on which they will furnish the same for five years from July 1, 1895. Also proposals for school apparatus for the same term. Samples of the books, &c., must accompany each proposal. Blank forms will be furnished on application to the secretary of the board, on which only will proposals be received. The committee reserves the right to reject any irregular bid or any proposal not in the interest of the board. EDWARD ROWE, Chairman Committee on Schook Books.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 24, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1895, for the purchase, including removal, or for the removal alone, of the sunken dredge "Flood Rock," lying in east channel of East River at Sunken Meadow, at which place and time they will be publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Where
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Is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

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HARRIGAN'S THEATRE, Mr. M. HANLEY, Mgr.
Edward Harrigan as THE MAJOR.
All the original songs by Dave Braham.
WEDNESDAY | MATINEE | SATURDAY.

5TH AV. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
LAST 3 WEEKS. | FANNY DAVENPORT In Sardou's GISMONDA. | MAT. SAT. AT 2 SHARP.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evg., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ORIGINAL PRODUCTION.
THE COTTON KING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Parterre box to rent Tuesday, Feb. 5; Wed'y, Feb. 6; Friday, Feb. 8. H. M. McLAREN, 7th Av. and 40th St.

PROF. KELLY'S TABLEAUX D'ART CO., To-night, ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d St. and 4th Av. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Humanity, The Successful English Melodrama.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Last night but two of "Vasantasena." Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "Papageno."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
Last week but one of
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.

TO-NIGHT, first production in America of Verdi's last opera, FALSTAFF. Mmes. Emma Eames, de Lussan, de Vigne, and Scalchi, MM. Russitano, Campanari, Nicolini, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel as Falstaff. (his original character.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

TUES. EV'G, FEB. 5, extra night, at regular prices. Extra performance of LES HUGUENOTS, (The Huguenots.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, Bauermeister, and Melba, MM. Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Vaschetti, Viviani, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel.

WED. EV'G, Feb. 6, last time of Double Bill, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Mira Heller, de Vigne, and Lucile Hill, MM. Russitano, Ancona, Bensaude, Gromzeski, Vanni, and Tamagno.

FRI. EV'G, Feb. 8, first time in America, Saint-Saens's opera, SAMSON AND DALILA. Mme. Mantelli, MM. Campanari, Plancon, Vaschetti, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Tamagno.

SAT. MAT., FEB. 9, (last time.) Romeo et Juliette. Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Lucile Hill, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Plancon.

SAT. EV'G, FEB. 9, at popular prices, MANON. Mlle. Sibyl Sanderson, MM. Plancon, Bensaude, Carbone, Gromzeski, and Mauguiere.

SUN. EV'G, Feb. 10, last (but one) Sunday concert.

MON. EV'G, Feb. 11, Bizet's Carmen. Mmes. Mira Heller and Sibyl Sanderson. MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke.

Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Rullman's, 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

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THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
MR. EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR.
Soloists: Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER and Mr. WATKIN MILLS. Tickets at Box Office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Friday Aft. and Sat'y Evg., Feb. 8 and 9, Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, cor. 38th St. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Proprietors & Managers.
SECOND WEEK
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MR. HERBERT
BEERBOHM TREE
and his complete company,
from the
LONDON HAYMARKET THEATRE,
With all scenery and effects.
Direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.
Sydney Grundy's play of modern life,
A BUNCH OF VIOLETS
will be presented
By General Demand
every evening at 8:30, and
Saturday Matinée at 2.

The répertoire for next week will be announced Wednesday morning. Seat sale for next week opens Thursday.

NOTE—Mr. Tree and his company have tendered their services in a Special Performance of "Captain Swift," to be given next Thursday afternoon, for the benefit of the sufferers of the late Elbe disaster. Seat Sale opens to-morrow.

CARNEGIE HALL. (Chamber Music Hall.)
Explanatory Recitals at the Piano,
By WALTER DAMROSCH,
ON THE NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
Fifth Recital This Aftern. at 3.
GOTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Reserved Seats, $1.50. Admission, $1.
Monday, Feb. 11, first time in this country, on
Act I. Tristan and Isolde

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BY REQUEST.
EVENING RECITAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6,
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Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50; boxes, $10 and $12; now at box office and at Schuberth's.

MME. EMIL PAUR.
First Piano Recital in N. Y.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
(119 West 40th St., N. Y.)
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 9th, at 2:30.
ADMISSION, (including Reserved Seat,) $1.00.
Seats and Programme on and after Feb. 5th at E. SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union Sq.
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Next Week—DARKEST RUSSIA.

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133d TIME. A MILK WHITE FLAG.

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RORY OF THE HILL. | Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Mats.
With James C. Roach. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. 8:15.

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"One of the sights of the town."—Herald.
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TOO MUCH JOHNSON,
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MME. PILAR-MORIN PANTOMIME
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Every Eve., 8 P. M. Wed., Sat. Matinée, 2:30 P. M.

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Tiny Princess Paulina, 12 A. M., 3 & 9 P. M.
Sunday Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 PM. Continuous

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"Three hours of unceasing laughter."
THE ORIENT EXPRESS and A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.
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and Mr. Worthing, Mr. Clarke, Miss Elliott, Miss Haswell, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Herbert, and Miss Carlisle.
"Merriment reigns at Daly's."—Telegram.
"The success never a moment in doubt."—Tribune.
"A timely entertainment."—Herald.
"A night of frolicsome fun."—Times.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Next.

LIQUOR OLIGARCHY'S FOLD

This City, Dr. Payne Says, Is in the Control of the Saloon Element.

HAVE THE REFORMERS SURRENDERED

Surprised at the Attitude of Mayor Strong—Would Be a Colossal Blunder to Legalize Sunday Selling.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed Prohibitionists in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon on the subject, "Shall We Complete the Surrender to the Liquor Oligarchy?"

"Since some three weeks ago the lawless element of this city got certain concessions from the reform Mayor, public feeling has been fully aroused and many delegations have visited the Mayor," Dr. Payne said. "I had the good fortune to be upon two of those committees.

"Some years ago, in Boston, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale said that the whole City of Boston was ruled and misruled by sixteen wholesale liquor dealers. Those sixteen wholesalers controlled the retailers, to the number of 13,000, who practically controlled the vote of the city.

"I do not take too much upon myself when I say that the same thing is true of this city or any other city in this country. In this city the saloons are mortgaged to the brewers, the politicians are mortgaged to the saloon keepers, and the people are mortgaged to the politicians.

"Years ago The New-York Times said that the saloons had more to do with the government of this country than all the teachers and preachers combined. That is frightfully true. We are robbed of our liberties, with all our boasts of freedom.

"What shall we say, then, when we see this foe of society honored and looked up to, when it has put upon it the sanction of the law? Shall we not say, indeed, that the Government itself has surrendered to the liquor oligarchy? The Nation itself has surrendered. We have come to regard as a legitimate business what should never have been but a crime. The Nation has surrendered because every year it takes from this oligarchy $120,000,000. This liquor traffic does this because it has votes by the million. Neither of the great parties need be looked to for help. Neither is in the reform business. There are too many votes to be had.

"Who else has surrendered? The reformers? I am not going to say anything hard about the reformers. I am one of them. I have stood with them always, and I say, God bless them, no matter what they want to reform.

"In no reform movement that has ever been started has the saloon figured in the list of the things to be reformed. There was a reform in Brooklyn, and they elected a reform Mayor. He is there now, but the liquor traffic has not been reformed—no, not even on Sunday.

"And now I come down to our own great reform movement, probably the greatest ever seen in this city. Reforms have been suggested for a great many things here, but up to the present moment not one word has been said about reforming the saloons or the liquor traffic.

"The power of the saloon has now become so great that even the reformers dare not attack it. And now, worse than all, we come to a moment when the great reform movement proposes to legalize the Sunday traffic in liquor. This is the most colossal blunder ever made in the history of reform, an outrage which the people will resent.

"With Mayor Strong's personal acts and opinions we have nothing to do, but with his public acts every man has something to do. We are public teachers, and public sentiment has got to be roused. We have no business to be silent, and I for one do not propose to be silent.

"Mayor Strong is of mature deliberation and has his own ideas. He is not a man to change his opinion hastily, and it will take a clear exposition of the truth to convince him of his error.

"I am speaking now, not of what I have seen in the public press, but of what I know of my own personal knowledge. I have been present at three interviews given by the Mayor to committees that came to protest against his treatment of the liquor dealers.

"I was astounded at what he said. All these reformers, Dr. Parkhurst included, may learn something. It is not Tammany which has caused all the trouble, but that dreadful excise law. The Mayor says it makes more crime than anything else, and is responsible for all the rottenness exposed by the Lexow committee.

"The Mayor says that forbidden fruit is the sweetest. If that theory were carried out it would revolutionize the legislation of the day. He also says: 'If I were to close the saloons on Sunday, there would be more drunkenness and crime than ever.' Think of that! Close the saloons and you have more drunkenness! Then I suppose the only way to abolish drunkenness is to throw the saloons wide open on Sunday. How absurd that is!"

SERVICES IN THE NEW CHANCEL

The Beautiful Gift of Mrs. Zabriskie to the Church of the Transfiguration Seen by Many.

Services were held for the first time yesterday in the new chancel of the Church of the Transfiguration, which, in honor of the occasion, was handsomely decorated with flowers. The attendance was large, people prominent in the dramatic world being among the congregation.

The chancel is the gift of Mrs. Zabriskie. She gave the Rev. Dr. Houghton $60,000 for it last year. It is of tastefully-carved white marble, with the exception of the steps leading to the altar rail and chancel, which are of pink Tennessee marble. The floors are all laid with white tile, that of the sanctuary being enriched with encaustic tiling.

The old chancel was torn out and the building lengthened, enabling the new chancel to be constructed 19½ feet longer than the former one, making it 34 feet long and 20 feet wide. The sedilla is built with arched heads, and canopies have been placed in the wall on the north side, and a credence of the same character of work on the south of the altar.

The organ, which, when completed, will be one of the most perfect instruments in the city, will be separated from the chancel on the left by an open ornamental screen of wood consisting of three cinquefoiled arches and pierced work above.

"We come together," said Dr. Houghton, "on a day evermore to be memorable in the history of the Church of the Transfiguration. On this day we will occupy, for the first time, our new chancel, so beautiful, and sufficient for its purposes, for the offerings to Almighty God of the holy sacrifice and of the praises of the Church. All thanks, all honor, be unto Him this day for His gracious goodness."

DIPHTHERETIC OUTBREAK IN WOODBRIDGE

The Use of Antitoxine Keeps the Disease from Becoming Epidemic.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Feb. 3.—This thriving little village has been threatened with an epidemic of diphtheria. The progress of the disease has been overcome in a measure by the use of antitoxine.

William Dunn, a well-known resident, lost an infant child last week, and subsequently his three remaining children were taken ill. They grew rapidly worse, and grave fears were entertained that they would die. They were saved by antitoxine.

After seeing the result in the Dunn children, the Board of Health of the village purchased a considerable quantity of the serum to be used in emergencies. The Christian Endeavor Society also laid in a stock to be used among the poorer classes.

The Rod in Scotch Schools.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Solomon's injunction about the rod seems still to hold good in many Scotch schools. The Montrose School Board has just been discussing corporal punishment in one of its schools, and it came out that the leather "taws" used as an instrument of education at the school in question weighed 8½ ounces and was 26 inches long! The better-known "birch" of southern schools is not a patch upon a taws like this.

MR. GEORGE AND TENEMENTS

He Explains His Opposition to the Recommendations of the Tenement House Committee.

Henry George addressed a large audience in Chickering Hall last night in explanation of his attitude of opposition to the recommendations of the Tenement House Committee. Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Prof. Felix Adler, and Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, who indorsed the committee's work in speeches in Cooper Union last Wednesday night, had been invited by the Manhattan Single Tax Club to attend. Mr. Gilder sent the following letter:

Mr. E. Y. Cohen, Secretary Manhattan Single Tax Club:

My Dear Sir: I appreciate the courtesy of your invitation to be present on Sunday evening to hear Mr. George. I am sorry to say that for several weeks I have been a sick man, confined most of the time to the house. I was ordered by my physician to leave town and try to get some rest, nearly a week ago, and I have three times spoken in public against his strict injunctions. I am leaving the city to-day, and cannot therefore accept your invitation.

Mr. George did not know that the committee had invited your President to make a statement before it, which will be published with the record of its public hearings. As an editor I have also, in the past, given Mr. George the platform of The Century Magazine. This would seem to show no invincible prejudice against himself or his views on my part. As to the present situation, I have no right to criticise his seizing the opportunity to preach the doctrine with which he is identified, using the report and its facts as a text. When he does it in a way to disparage the appeal for needed and obtainable present relief for our people along the lines of health and safety, education, &c., all I can say is, I am disappointed in the man. He voted "No" the other night to the entire programme—that very emphatically. Very sincerely yours, R. W. GILDER.

Mr. George denied that he had seized the opportunity of the Cooper Union meeting to preach his single-tax doctrine. He then launched forth into an attack on the twenty-one recommendations of the Tenement House Committee.

"I recognize the good work of the Tenement House Committee," he said, "in bringing again to public notice the shameful conditions under which the great mass of the population lives. But the committee says it does not know how to abolish poverty.

"The committee recommends the extension of rapid transit. I go further and recommend that the city shall own the rapid-transit roads. Run them on the same principle as the elevators in our great buildings. Let the people ride free. The elevators are profitable because they make offices profitable. Free public railroads will increase the value of lands."

Mr. George attacked several other recommendations of the committee, and then set forth his land-tax doctrine.

He was followed in a brief speech by Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and then resolutions condemning the Tenement House Committee's recommendations were adopted.

RAISING THE SNOW BLOCKADE

REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY EXTRAORDINARY HARD WORK.

Col. Waring Is Not Yet Satisfied and Promises to Show Soon What He Calls "Really Good Work."

The extraordinary progress made in clearing the streets of snow was not accomplished without requiring unusual services on the part of all connected with the Department of Street Cleaning. Superintendent Robbins left his office in the Criminal Court Building at 4 A. M. yesterday to return in five hours, and he did not again leave until 8 P. M. Every available laborer and cartman worked all Saturday night and the greater part of yesterday.

The programme for raising the snow blockade given in The New-York Times of yesterday was fully carried out. The dry goods district at noon had its streets as clean as at any time in Summer, and all the principal thoroughfares running north and south or from river to river were free of snow to Fifty-ninth Street, and north of that there were few avenues left to sleighers. Early in the afternoon gangs of men were sent out to clean up residential streets that have been rarely touched at this time of year.

Commissioner Waring spoke very modestly of what had been done, and seemed to consider it an earnest of what the department might do were it better organized and equipped.

"This getting rid of a snowfall," he said, "can be improved upon in many ways, and must be improved upon. The men have simply put their best broom and shovel forward, knowing that if they did not do it they would be discharged.

"The system can and will be improved. The public, I am told, marvel at what has been accomplished. They do this simply because they do not know what really good work is—and this is not good work, according to my standard of excellence."

CITY CLEANSING AND HEALTH.

Col. Waring Says the Citizens Can Greatly Aid the Public Service.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the new Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has a paper in the February number of The Engineering Magazine on "Municipal Cleansing and Public Health."

"There may be a vast amount of sickness and of costly disability, with a very low death rate," Col. Waring says, "but a high health rate is an unfailing index of good sanitary conditions, and it insures a low death rate as a matter of course."

In relation to street cleaning Col. Waring says:

The writer has traveled much, and usually with an eye to sanitary conditions. He has never seen a clean town in the United States, and he knows of none that pretends to have a good scavenger service where a better result could not be obtained, at less cost, by doing the work more in detail and more constantly.

One of our great present difficulties is due to the custom of incumbering the public service with a vast amount of work that should be done by the people themselves. Nothing should be thrown into the streets or deposited for removal by the public scavengers that can, even at some cost and inconvenience, be disposed of on the premises where it is produced; nor anything that can be made to pay the cost of its collection and removal—such as paper, rags, sticks, wine boxes, flour barrels, straw, and bottles—nor anything that can be burned—cremated—in the house which desires to be rid of it, or which would be worth "the Golden Dustman's" while to collect and sell from the public dump.

Above all, should the people be prevented from littering the streets with scraps of paper, orange peel, banana skins, and other rejectamenta, which they now shed as they walk, in disregard of the fundamental principle that the easiest way to keep clean is not to make foul.

Removal from the streets by the public service should be limited to road detritus and horse droppings, and from the houses to clean ashes and such refuse as cannot be burned, sold, or given away. The collection of ashes may be so regulated that the ash barrel shall not stand on public sidewalks; and, in short, by proper attention to details, the whole service of public scavenging may be made much less conspicuous than it now is.

The cost of such service would not be excessive, but, cost what it may, it should be performed. There is no way in which the same money can be made to bring a better return.

The Inventive People of Connecticut.

From The Boston Herald.

As far back as the statistics of the Patent Office in Washington can show, Connecticut has always taken the lead in inventions of every description. The statistics show that the proportion of patents to the total population in the State of Connecticut is greater than any other State in the Union, and that Francis H. Richards of Hartford, who has patented from 2,500 to 3,000 inventions, ranks second to none except Edison. Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine inventions have ben patented from 1790 to 1894, inclusive, by men who have come from Connecticut.

Tim Healy's Satirical Jest.

To the Editor of The Westminster Gazette: I notice in your issue of to-day that you credit The Saturday Review with originating the joke of calling Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien Mr. J. F. Cheques O'Brien. The joke was, however, first made some two months ago by Mr. Tim Healy, M. P., in a letter to me, and it has since appeared more than once in print. Yours truly, Nationalist, M. P.

AN EXCISE BILL READY

It Will Probably Be Introduced at To-day's Session.

DIVORCE SALOONS AND POLITICS

That the Aim of Its Framers, the Excise Reform Association—Licenses Restricted and Fees Increased.

An Excise bill, prepared by the Excise Reform Association, will be introduced at Albany at the earliest possible date, probably at to-day's session.

The main purpose of the bill is to take the Excise Department out of politics by abolishing the discretionary powers of Boards of Excise, which powers gave rise to some of the most corrupt practices in politics. Excise Boards are to be abolished as fast as the terms of the existing Commissioners expire, and are to be replaced by single-headed commissions.

The first sections of the bill relate to the eligibility to office of a Commissioner of Excise, vacancies, when to be and not to be filled, the election of Commissioners of Excise in towns, the removal of Commissioners of Excise, their oaths and bonds, compensation, patronage, disposition of excise money, records, and annual reports.

In regard to eligibility, the bill provides:

No person shall be eligible to the office of Commissioner of Excise who is a Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, or Town Clerk of a town or a President or Trustee of an incorporated village, or engaged or interested in the sale or manufacture of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, or who is not a citizen of this State, and a resident of the town or city for which he is elected or appointed. If a Commissioner of Excise of a town or city shall cease to be a resident thereof, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

The salary of the Excise Commissioner of a city of the first class is not to exceed $5,000 per annum.

The number of saloons in New-York would be limited by Section 29, which says:

Wherever, in any city or town, the number of saloon liquor licenses and saloon ale and beer licenses exceeds one such license to every 500 of the inhabitants thereof, as shown by the latest census, State or National, no such license shall be granted for premises in said city or town not licensed both at the time this act shall take effect and at the time when such application is made. Any license granted contrary to any provision of this act shall be void, and the granting thereof shall be a misdemeanor.

But Section 20 does away with the excise fulcrum in politics by making it mandatory upon the Excise Commissioner in all towns not govered by prohibition to issue licenses to all eligible persons in the order of application, but not exceeding the number limited by Section 29.

The measure is a high-license one, as will be seen by this tariff of fees:

1. A license to the keeper or keepers of an inn, tavern, or hotel having, if in a city, a least ten bedrooms for guests, and, if in a town, at least three such bedrooms, permitting sales in such inn, tavern, or hotel of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, which shall be known as a hotel license, and for which the fee shall be, if such premises shall be in a city of the first class, $1,000; if in a city of the second class, $500; if in a city of the third class, $300; and if such premises shall be in a town, $200.

2. A license to the keeper or keepers of a hotel or restaurant permitting sales therein of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, to be drunk on the licensed premises and only when served at a table with food, which license shall be known as a restaurant license, and for which the fee shall be, if such premises shall be in a city of the first class, $300; if in a city of the second class, $200; if in a city of the third class, $100, and if such premises shall be in a town, $100.

3. A license to the keeper or keepers of a saloon, permitting sales therein of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, which shall be known as a saloon liquor license, and for which the fee shall be, if such premises shall be in a city of the first class, $1,000; if in a city of the second class, $500; if in a city of the third class, $300; and if such premises shall be in a town, $200.

4. A license to the keeper or keepers of a saloon, permitting sales therein of ale and beer only, to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, which shall be known as a saloon, ale, and beer license, and for which the fee in every case shall be $100.

5. A license to an incorporated club or association permitting sales on the premises occupied by such club or association of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer to be drunk on the licensed premises, which shall be known as a club liquor license, and for which the fee shall be, if in a city of the first-class, $300; if in a city of the second-class, $200; if in a city of the third-class, $100, and if in a town, $100.

6. A license to the keeper or keepers of a store permitting sales therein of strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, not to be drunk on the licensed premises, which shall be known as a storekeeper's license, and for which the fee shall be, if such premises shall be in a city of the first-class, $300; if in a city of the second-class, $200; if in a city of the third class, $100, and if such premises shall be in a town, $100.

7. A license to the keeper or keepers of a drug store, permitting sales therein only upon a physician's written prescription, to be but once used, of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, not to be drunk on the licensed premises, which shall be known as a druggist's license, and for which the fee shall be $20. A druggist shall not be licensed under this subdivision unless he is a duly licensed pharmacist, and shall not be granted any other license under this act. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the renewal or continuance of any license which existed for premises occupied or as connected with a drug store on the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Special provisions of the bill which affect wholesale grocers and "universal stores" are:

No license granted by any Commissioner of Excise shall authorize the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer in quantities of five gallons or upward at a time. No license under either Subdivisions 3 or 4 of this section shall be granted in any city of over 500,000 inhabitants to any person, persons, or corporation for premises where the applicant or any person, persons, or corporation shall be engaged in the sale of groceries or dry goods.

All opportunity for political patronage is taken away from Excise Boards, and they are compelled to grant a license if the requirements of the act are complied with, but more severe requirements are established; the granting of an unauthorized license is made a misdemeanor and such license is declared void. By this system the applicants for license will be placed upon the same footing as persons engaged in other occupations requiring a license, and, while subjected to more strict requirements, are protected against unjust discrimination.

All requirements of the present laws with regard to the times and restrictions of selling by licenses are retained. Section 27 gives a veto to the owner of the property next door to which a license for a saloon is applied for, and provides for a notice of applications for such licenses to be posted in the window of the house so that the citizen may have the right to avail himself of this power of veto, and may not, as under the present system, find that the opening of a saloon next door to him is the first notice he had that a license was sought for the premises.

One of the provisions of Section 33 is that a license is violated if the holder shall fail to so arrange the shades and lights that the bar or portion of the premises where strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer are sold or drunk, shall be clearly visible from the street, except where sales on said premises are allowed by law.

Section 34 gives the citizen the right to enforce the penalties for breach of the law. Such power has hitherto been lodged exclusively with the Excise Board, with the result that the citizen was powerless to enforce the laws himself.

Section 39 gives every officer authorized to make arrests on criminal process in any city or town the right to enter any licensed place or places where excise refreshments are sold when such premises are open.

There is a provision by which the Mayor of any city of over 100,000 inhabitants may grant a permit for one night for the sale of wine, &c., under such conditions and fees as he may determine. This is to cover balls and other entertainments.

Section 41 provides for local option. In New-York the procedure would be by the filing with the Police Commissioners, between thirty and twenty days before election, of a petition signed by 1,000 voters that the question of selling excise drinks be submitted to a vote of the duly-qualified voters. A notice of such question to be submitted must be published in not less than two newspapers. The ballots are to read, "For Excise Licenses" and "Against Excise Licenses."

A decision against licenses would terminate all licenses on the first of the next January, and the broad question could not be again put until the third general election next succeeding.

The framers of the bill hope that it will have a tendency to improve the standing and character of liquor dealers by making corruption unnecessary in the obtaining of licenses, and that it will protect citizens by enabling them directly to secure the enforcement of legal restrictions, which are substantially the same under the new bill as under the present law.

A MISSION FOR PROTESTANTS

Held in a Roman Catholic Church and Conducted by Priests—Its Simple Services.

A mission especially for Protestants, which is to last one week, was begun last night in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. This follows a four weeks' mission for Catholics, which was concluded yesterday afternoon. The last week has been devoted to unmarried men, and at the concluding service for them yesterday afternoon Father Burke preached.

Father Alexander P. Doyle preached last night. He explained that it was not the purpose of those conducting the mission to attack Protestant churches or beliefs in any way, but rather to deal with the broad principles of Christianity, in which all professing Christians believe.

"The day of religious contention and rancor has gone by," he said, and he quoted Dr. Briggs in support of this statement, referring to him as "my good friend, Dr. Briggs." The subject of the sermon, or lecture, for no text was announced, was the need of a deeper manifestation of the religious sense, for personal sanctification, and social evolution.

There was scarcely a word in the address that might not have been spoken from a Protestant pulpit, it being the object of the preacher to show the universal reaching out for religion. In closing, he said:

"In heaven there will be no sects. God will not ask you whether you are a Methodist or Presbyterian. There will be union there."

The service was extremely simple—in fact, it was more of a novelty to the Catholics than to the non-Catholics present. There was no choir, but congregational singing, the people using cards, on which familiar hymns were printed. After the lecture the preacher read a prayer specially prepared for the mission, and afterward the people united in repeating the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed. There was none of the elaborate ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and there will be none at any of the mission meetings this week, which are to be held each night.

Father Younan will speak to-night on the subject, "Christ the Link Between Humanity and Divinity." Beginning to-night, also, there will be a "question box" near the door, and an effort will be made to answer from the pulpit all legitimate questions pertaining to religion which may be put therein. There have been during the last four weeks, by actual count, over 10,000 communicants at the church, and last night the great edifice was crowded.

INTENSE COLD AT RAHWAY

One Man Overcome and Nearly Frozen to Death in the Snow.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 3.—The coldest weather known in this section for years struck Rahway this morning, when the mercury in the thermometer registered 10° below zero. Such weather is unprecedented in this locality.

The milkmen and those who were out early this morning suffered intensely from the cold. Fred Johnson was overcome by the cold and fell in the snow, where he would have perished had not a milkman happened along, who awakened him and drove him to his home, where at last accounts he was doing well, although his feet, hands, and ears are badly frostbitten.

The river, which was entirely open on Friday, is now frozen over solid to the Sound. The sleighing is excellent. St. George's Avenue was thronged all the afternoon with well-known horsemen speeding their horses between here and Elizabeth.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Frank Roosevelt.

Frank Roosevelt, Captain of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, died Saturday night at his home, 62 East Thirty-fourth Street, of pneumonia.

Capt. Roosevelt caught cold while on duty in Bergen Street, Brooklyn, a week ago last night. He was taken home the next day.

Capt. Roosevelt was thirty-two years old. He was born in Flushing. He was the youngest son of the late S. Weir Roosevelt, the organ builder, and was educated at St. John's School, Sing Sing, and at Trinity College, Hartford, from which institution he was graduated in 1883.

He went into business with his brother, Hilborne L. Roosevelt, who was then at the head of the Roosevelt Organ Company. Upon the death of Hilborne, in 1886, Frank took charge of the factory. One year ago, when the works were closed, he became Treasurer of the Wessell Silver Company.

Capt. Roosevelt entered the National Guard as Lieutenant of Company E. He would have received his ten-year medal next April. In 1886 he was elected Captain, and he ranked second in point of service of the Captains in the regiment.

He was President of St. Anthony's Club, Treasurer of the Calumet Club, and a member of the Union and University Clubs, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the United Service and the Down-Town Clubs, also of The Players, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Holland Society. Among his family connections were the late Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Robert B. Roosevelt, James A. Roosevelt, James K. Gracie, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, and the members of the Shippen family. Two brothers survive him—Cornelius Roosevelt, now in Paris, and Dr. West Roosevelt.

Michael Augustin Nolan.

The Rev. Dr. Michael Augustin Nolan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, was found dead in the rectory Friday morning by his assistants, Fathers Cullum and Conway. Dr. Nolan was to have sailed for Europe last Saturday. His death was caused by apoplexy.

Dr. Nolan was fifty-two years old. He was born in Baltimore, but was taken to Newport, R. I., when he was very young. He served as a private during the war, and fought in the battle of Bull Run.

After the war he studied in the Sulpician College, in Montreal, and was ordained a priest at the Grand Seminary there. His first curacy was at St. Peter's Church, Barclay and Church Streets, this city, and later he was at St. Patrick's Church, Newburg, and at the Church of the Nativity, Second Avenue, near Second Street. He was pastor of the Church of the Nativity, Morrisania, and was afterward made rector of the Church of the Annunciation. He greatly improved the latter church in its buildings and finances.

Dr. Nolan's sister is the wife of Cornelius V. Dannaghy, and his brother is Bernard Nolan, all of Newport. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Annunciation this morning, and the burial will be in Newport.

Elizabeth Love Marquand.

Elizabeth Love Marquand, wife of Henry G. Marquand, died yesterday at her home, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street. Mrs. Marquand had been ill only a short time with pneumonia, and her death was most unexpected. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Joseph A. Linscott of Farmington, Me., died yesterday, aged about eighty-three years. He filled many important town offices, was a member of the Governor's Council in 1844, and several times was a Representative in the Legislature. He was elected Treasurer of the Androscoggin Railroad in 1839, and held the place until the road was leased to the Maine Central in 1871. He then became Auditor for the Maine Central, and eight years later was chosen Treasurer, and held that office till 1892, when he resigned on account of failing health.

—James H. Leonard, Postmaster at Atlantic Highlands, died Saturday night, aged fifty-four years. He was born in Leonardsville, N. J., now a part of Atlantic Highlands. He was Captain of the first steamer that plied between Atlantic Highlands and New-York.

Three-dollar shoes for $2.50.
"Don't want three-dollar shoes."
Well then, four-dollar shoes for $4.
"Don't want four-dollar shoes."
Five-dollar shoes for $5.
"But I want seven-fifty shoes."
Go ahead then; pay t'other fellow $7.50 for five-dollar shoes.
Your money back if you want it—here.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A FOURTH-FLOOR MOSQUE

The Worshipping Place of the International Moslem Union.

FORMS NOT STRICTLY OBSERVED

Not a Turk or Arab Present at the Services Yesterday—Hats Taken Off and Shoes Kept On—No Kibleh.

On the fourth floor of the building at 835 Broadway, at Thirteenth Street, there sat yesterday afternoon about a dozen men and one woman, listening to the teachings of a Mohammedan missionary. The room where this meeting was held belongs to what is called the International Moslem Union and First Society for the Study of Islam, and is at once the office, library, and mosque of the society or union.

The Mohammedan reporter for The New-York Times expected to find turbaned, long-bearded ulemas, dressed in flowing robes and sitting cross-legged on low divans, but when he walked in, with his head covered, he noticed that all present, with one exception, sat, with uncovered heads, on chairs and sofas. He next thought of pulling off his boots, as the place was called a mosque, but noticed that none present had removed his shoes, and so he walked in, shod, and took off his hat.

Looking around for a kibleh, a niche in the wall in every mosque, showing the direction of Mecca, toward which every true believer in the prophet of Arabia should pray, he was unable to find any.

There was not one Turk or Arab present. The Chairman, Emin Nabokoff, the successor of Mahommed Webb, was born in the South of Russia. Several years ago he became converted to the religion of Islam, and took the name of Emin, which in Arabic means Faithful, in token of his devotion to his new creed, his first name having previously been Leo, which he discarded. He wore a fez during the conference, which he changed for a hat as soon as the meeting adjourned.

Another man present was a black-haired, dark-complexioned Hebrew, who, the Chairman said, had been persecuted by his co-religionists because he had visited several Christian churches in this city.

The Chairman's assistant belonged in this city, and the other men present were Americans.

In the morning there had been religious services, which began with the Moslem call to prayer that is chanted from minarets in the Arabic-speaking provinces of the Turkish Empire, and this was followed by readings from the Koran and Islamic teaching.

The afternoon was devoted to explanations of Moslem principles by the Chairman and assistant, and a general discussion by those present.

The assistant read from a book of commentaries written by some learned Hindu Mohammedan. While these commentaries were very liberal explanations of the Koran, they were evidently tinged with Buddhism and Brahminism, tending to argue in favor of reincarnations of the soul, in which doctrine it is doubtful whether Mohammed ever believed.

A Dr. Weeks, one of the visitors, said he believed that Mohammed had been one of the most inspired prophets, but the speaker did not believe in the Moslem and Christian doctrine that substance and mind ever had a beginning or would ever have an end. He therefore could not accept Mohammedanism as a creed, just as he would not accept the prescribed dogmas of any other creed. But there were principles in Mohammedanism that were very valuable to other religions, as the Jewish, Christian, and Buddhist, and all together would make a grand religion.

Another visitor, a Mr. Laidlaw, when asked to express his views or ask questions, said: "My religion is a geometrical one. I believe the universe is a circle, or sphere, with the great intelligence in the centre, from which it controls all." Then he sat down.

"What are angels, according to the definition of the Koran?" asked a third inquirer.

"They are created beings, different from men," replied the Chairman. "The souls of good men will associate with good spirits, and the souls of the bad will have to associate with evil spirits, and that is hell."

The assistant took up the book of commentaries and read that angels were souls with heavenly bodies, but who could assume any shapes they chose, and they also had wings.

"What is the Mohammedan hell?" the Chairman was asked.

The Chairman had to admit the definition of hell in the Koran, and that there were also bad scorpions there that cheerfully contributed to the tortures of the damned; but he said that that description was figurative, to make a deeper impression.

The assistant took up the Koran to prove the Moslem doctrine of free will, and read the passage where God is made to say: "Those that exert themselves for us, we will show the way to us."

Then the Hebrew visitor was asked to say something. He said: "The foundation of all these things is in the Bible. The Mohammedans say that Jesus was a prophet and Mohammed was the comforter, and part of that is taken from the New Testament."

There was a little more discussion, and then the conference adjourned.

A Statue to Highland Mary.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It has been arranged to erect a statue to Burns's "Highland Mary," by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R. S. A., Edinburgh, on the rocks in front of Dunoon Castle, on the Firth of Clyde, where a site has been granted by the Duke of Argyll, Col. Bouverie Campbell, and the local Commissioners.

Mary Campbell's birthplace is in the immediate vicinity, and the figure will face "the land of Burns," which lies on the opposite side of the estuary. It is intended to unveil the statue on July 21, 1896, the centenary of Burns's death, when there will be a national demonstration at Dunoon. The Prime Minister, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. Henry Irving, and many other notabilities figure on the list of patrons, and Mr. Colin Rae-Brown of the London Burns Club is the Chairman of the acting committee.

Senators by Popular Vote.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press, Jan. 30.

There was introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives yesterday a joint memorial to Congress, urging the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. It was passed under suspension of the rules.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
WOOL WRAPPERS

We have secured, at very advantageous prices, a large invoice of Muslin Underwear and Wool Wrappers which will be on sale in the Broadway section of our second floor this morning.

IN THE BASEMENT

At the same time, another important sale of Muslin Underwear will begin. The items below show in part the great values offered:

Corset Covers	35 cts.	upward
Drawers	40 "	"
Night Gowns	75 "	"
Wool Wrappers	$5.00	"
Eiderdown Sacques		$1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.

In the magnitude of a season's business like ours there is an accumulation of broken lots, single pieces, and patterns (we do not intend duplicating) of every grade.

Some we have made into

Carpets and Rugs

(with borders,)
in all sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms,
ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of rooms.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Cheap Seats at Pastor's.—An extra matinée is announced for this afternoon at Pastor's as an experiment in popular prices. On this occasion a half dollar will purchase the best reserved seat in the house, and, if the experiment proves successful, popular-priced matinées will probably become a feature of the theatre. Director Conried of the Irving Place Theatre gives a popular-price performance every Friday night, and grand opera is given at the Metropolitan Saturday nights at prices within the reach of the masses. In both these instances the scheme has proved a financial success, and there would seem to be some reason for hope that in the near future every theatre in New-York will give at least one performance a week for the benefit of those who cannot afford to pay high prices for seats.

—"The Political Woman."—The play bearing this title, which is said to be the work of Comyns Carr, manager of the Comedy Theatre, London, although the name of an obscure writer is attached to it as the author, is to be produced simultaneously in England and this country. Sydney Grundy's "The New Woman" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Comedy Theatre after Thursday night's performance, and on Saturday night Mr. Carr will present "The Political Woman." On the same night Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will produce the play at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston. The name is to be changed in London on account of its similarity to "The New Woman," which it is to follow at the Comedy.

—Beerbohm Tree's Appreciation.—The proposed benefit for the sufferers by the Elbe disaster to be given at Abbey's Theatre next Thursday afternoon was suggested by Herbert Beerbohm Tree himself, who thought, to use his own words, that "it would not be an ungracious act to devote to the relief of the sufferers some of the first fruits of the bounty we have received from the American public." The man who is actuated by such sentiments as these before he has fairly become known to America is not likely on his return to England, as some other English stars have done, to revile the land which gave him a welcome with open arms.

—Patti Gave It to Him.—Mr. Pruette, the Rob Roy of the Whitney Opera Company, is bemoaning the loss of a silk handkerchief which was presented to him by Adelina Patti at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, in 1884, at which time Mr. Pruette was playing the comparatively small part of Paris to Mme. Patti's Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet." The handkerchief was stolen from Rob Roy's room at the Vendome Hotel after he had to leave it so unceremoniously on the morning that that hostelry was found to be on fire. Mr. Pruette's losses by the conflagration foot up into the hundreds of dollars.

—He Has Written a Play.—The mysterious absence of Manager J. M. Hill from his usual haunts for the last few weeks has been accounted for. He has been writing a play, and is now looking for some manager with pluck and money enough to produce it. Mr. Hill is too modest to present his own work to the public, but he assures his friends, with the accompaniment of those remarkable winks and shrugs characteristic of him, that it will make the fortune of any manager who produces it. He is diplomatically silent at present as to the name or subject of his play.

—War of the Actresses.—There will without doubt be two actresses willing and ready to play the leading part in "The Twentieth Century Girl" at the Bijou to-night. Bettina Girard has been engaged to take the place of Helen Dauvray, but Miss Dauvray has refused to resign and insists on her right to take the stage. Of course, as the management supports Miss Girard, there is no doubt that she will play the part, but Miss Dauvray, by her appearance at the stage door in readiness to act, will lay the foundation of a suit for damages against Canary & Lederer.

—Olga Netherole's Manager.—Olga Nethersole, the English actress who has had so much trouble to find her managers since she landed in this country, is again at a loss to know who her pilot really is. Marcus R. Mayer, who has been attending to her tour, has gone from Chicago to San Francisco to arrange for the reception of the "A Gaiety Girl" in that city, he assuming the management of the English company under a contract with George Edwardes at the close of its season in Chicago.

—Cissy Fitzgerald.—The English dancing girl, whose name has been brought into so much prominence recently is not to remain in idleness until she creates her new part in "The Foundling." Charles Frohman, who pays Cissy Fitzgerald a salary which he says is equal to that received by any three members of the "A Gaiety Girl" company, has arranged for her to join the organization playing "The New Boy" in Philadelphia this week, and her dance will be made a feature of that farce.

—Will Remain Here.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have brought to this country several good artists, who have permanently attached themselves to the American stage, and now Marion Lea, their leading woman this season, announces that she will not return to England with them, but will remain here to act. Miss Lea is an American girl, but has never played in her native country before this season, though she has been popular on the London stage for the last eight years.

—Walden Ramsay Retires.—Walden Ramsay, an excellent actor, long attached to A. M. Palmer's stock company, has retired from the stage, and resumed his real name, which is Walden Pell Rosen. His last appearance was made here last Fall in the supporting company of Richard Mansfield at the Herald Square Theatre.

—Partners in "Rob Roy."—When "Rob Roy" is produced in Europe next Summer Manager Charles E. Evans of the Herald Square Theatre will be a partner in the enterprise with Fred C. Whitney.

Large Gifts for Public Uses.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Within a week two wills have been probated in this city, containing large legacies to our local benevolent and other public institutions. Few realize how vast is the sum yearly bequeathed and given to charitable uses in this country in the course of a year. During the past year the enormous sum of $19,967,116 was given by well-to-do people and others to churches, colleges, museums, art galleries, libraries, and other educational and helpful institutions. The Chicago Tribune has diligently kept the record from year to year, which it felicitously calls its "white record." In 1893 these free gifts to the public reached still more colossal figures—$33,319,866. No sums less than $1,000 appear in The Tribune's list. There are many public bequests made in all parts of the country of less amounts than $1,000.

O'NEILL'S,
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Clearing Sale
Ladies' Jackets and Capes.

FINE KERSEY JACKETS
that were 14.98,
NOW **6.75.**

FINE
COVERT CLOTH JACKETS
that were 11.50,
NOW **5.98.**

FINE BEAVER JACKETS
that were 17.98,
NOW **9.98.**

IMPORTED JACKETS
that were 24.00 and 34.00,
NOW **11.98.**

CLEARING OUT
Balance of our stock of
WINTER CAPES
at
One-third Regular Prices.

AT THE FEAST OF ST. BRIGID

Many Catholics Attend the Celebration in Memory of the First Abbess and Patroness of Ireland.

The Feast of St. Brigid of Ireland was celebrated at St. Brigid's Church, Avenue B and Eighth Street, yesterday.

High mass was said at 11 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Patrick McSweeny, the pastor, being the celebrant, the Rev. Charles Reid deacon, and the Rev. P. H. Drain sub-deacon.

"The solemn act of consecration of the walls of this building," said the Rev. Edward A. J. Kenny of St. Gabriel's, "which made this the house of God, consecrated it also to St. Brigid, the first Abbess and the Patroness of Ireland.

"There stands before us most vividly today the history of a saint connected with the life of a great nation. Side by side with St. Patrick she sheds lustre on the Irish people.

"It has been a practice to cast doubt about the history of people, saintly as well as profane, who lived centuries ago. What wonder that we know so little of the life of St. Brigid, who lived as far back as the fifth century?

"She was a pioneer of the Irish faith. Her faith was nurtured by miracles. The Church of Ireland was but the smallest seed and needed the greatest solicitude for its propagation. Her life was one long practice of miracles.

"Her character had many beautiful traits. To the poor she was bountiful; to the sick sympathizing. Many needy people depended on her assistance, and when her resources failed, she had recourse to God, and her prayers were answered. Her life is a beautiful example for us all to follow."

Two hundred of the parochial school children, the girls wearing wreaths of lilies and white veils, marched before the altar toward the conclusion of the mass and sang a hymn to St. Brigid, composed for the occasion by the pastor's brother, the Rev. Dr. Edward McSweeny, professor at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md. The church was crowded.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A rich collection of gems, miniatures, mosaics, and jewelry will be sold at Durand-Ruel's, 389 Fifth Avenue, Thursday and Friday for the benefit of the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the City Mission and Tract Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the State Charities Aid Association. It will be on view to-morrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday.

—The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation next Thursday at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Metz of 73 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday night on the charge of obtaining $75 on false pretenses from Mrs. Sarah B. Smith of 75 Willoughby Street. Metz was captured at the Annex Ferry. He had a satchel and a ticket for Philadelphia.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock to-day, and it is expected that it will be one of the most exciting meetings ever held, owing to the fact that the trolley employes will be present to urge the Aldermen to adopt certain resolutions in connection with the strike.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to-day, and a fight will likely take place over the refusal of Surrogate Abbott to recognize the appointment of a German interpreter in place of Peter Bellmann.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Aurania, from Liverpool.

A.——B. O. Aragon, Alexander R. Auld, H. D. Atwood.——B.——T. W. Bennett, Mr. Boyd, Edward Brunner.——D.——Henry E. Dey, F. Dirauer, J. Dilmer.——G.——J. Erskine Guild.——H.——Joe Hardaker, M. H. R. Harris, Mrs. Hurst, Miss Hurst, Miss Nancy Hurst, Miss Charlotte Hurst.——J.——Mr. Jackson, Miss Ida May Jaeger, Mr. Janion.——L.——George W. Law, George C. Longley, C. O. Luckenbach.——M.——Mrs. Henry Martin, James McDougall, Mrs. McKillop, F. G. McKillop, Charles E. Miller, Jason Moore, Charles Moore, F. Munn, W. L. Moorman, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray.——N.——W. J. North.——O.——J. W. O'Hara, T. C. Oliver, H. M. Oliver.——P.——Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips.——R.——Alexander Robertson, Dr. Robins, Mrs. Robins.——S.——J. Smith, Mrs. Sunter, H. K. Smythe.——T.——Henry A. Taylor, John Howard Taylor.——Z.——Judson M. Zane.

On the Patria, from Hamburg.

B.——Eduard W. Boker, Mrs. Anna Boker, Miss Dora Boker, Miss Margaret Boker, Miss Sophie Barenschee, Mrs. Alva Bockmann.——C.——Mrs. Anna Cooks.——D.——Franz Dienst, Mrs. Bertha Dreyer.——F.——Miss Martha Fierke.——G.——Isidor Graf.——H.——Fred Herschner, T. Hopner.——J.——E. von Jess, Alfred von Jess.——M.——Arthur Leopold Meyer.——N.——Max Neumayer.——P.——Max Pohle.——R.——Miss Marie Rosenthal, Hugo Rohde, Mrs. Lina Rohde, Carl von Reischbach.——S.——Dr. Alfred Scharffenorth, Mrs. Rosa Scharffenorth, C. Sollner, Wilhelm Seidel, Erwin G. Schluter, Mrs. Magdalena Scholz, Georg Sievers.——Z.——Nicolai Zeiler.

Not the Path to Wealth.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

"The man will be remembered who forgets himself for others," says a wise man. Maybe so, but he won't have money enough when he dies to buy himself a monument.

Monday
Feb. 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CAPITAL IN SNOW GARB

Queer Improvised Sleighs Seen in Washington Streets.

THE PORTRAITS OF PAST SPEAKERS.

No One Knows Who Is Represented in One of the Oldest of the Pictures—A New Likeness of Mr. Crisp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—For the first time this season there was last week good sleighing and coasting in Washington, with results which have excited the wonderment of all who imagined that Washingtonians were unprepared for real Winter weather. The snow was barely an inch deep when the first sleigh made its appearance on the "Avenue," and the sound of bells increased in proportion to the storm. The snow was six inches deep "on the level" Tuesday morning. By noon of that day an old fashioned sleighing carnival was under full headway.

Many of the rigs which dashed about the town would have done credit to Central Park. These for the most part belonged to wealthy Northerners who hibernate in Washington, and who have learned by past experience that in this fickle climate it is well to be prepared to take advantage of the many grades of weather provided by the accommodating Department of Agriculture. The great proportion of the vehicles, however, was of obsolete date, and some of them reflected great credit upon the genius of their owners.

One sleigh, which carried a happy couple up and down Pennsylvania Avenue and other streets where the track was smooth had a wickerwork body which resembled an enlarged champagne basket more than anything else, perched upon a framework resting upon broad wooden runners. Another looked as it at some time in the remote past it had seen service in a Maine lumber camp. One enterprising citizen had constructed a vehicle of Russian design out of a dry goods box and some barrel staves, and had not taken the trouble to paint it.

That portion of the colored population which goes in for horseflesh was well represented in the throng of merrymakers, and it showed a disregard for appearances thoroughly in keeping with the negro character. Anything in the form of a conveyance which could be made to stay on runners was considered to be good enough for the occasion. One old darky created a sensation by driving soberly along the Avenue in a dilapidated "shay" from which the wheels had been removed to permit the body to be placed on an old time sledge. "Swell" box cutters attested more than anything else to the fact that many Northern people are now included in the population of the District. Every grade of sleigh bells, from the silvery modern "string" to the cowbell of early days, was represented in the collection, and their music was heard for three or four days with scarcely any intermission.

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Not the least surprising feature connected with the advent of snow was the number and style of the coasters brought into service. There are many hills in Washington, and all of them have been thronged this week by boys and girls. Some of the coasters would be envied by New-England boys, so perfect are they in their appointments. Not a few were provided with steering wheels, headlights, and gongs. The hill on Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., which extends from Second Street to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, has been a favorite resort for the coasters. A dozen of these improved affairs were in operation Wednesday night, and many people gathered on the sidewalk to watch them. The small boy with his sled found himself in dangerous company on this hill, and much to his disgust was forced to find a less popular sliding place, for the big coasters, each carrying ten or more boys and girls, were so swift that a single sled stood no chance with them in point of speed, and was in constant danger of being run down.

The Thirteenth Street hill furnishes a natural toboggan slide. Starting from the top, near Calumet Place, Mrs. John A. Logan's residence, a coaster will go nearly five squares before losing its momentum, and the first two squares are traversed at a rate of speed which fairly takes one's breath away. Thousands have enjoyed this invigorating ride since the snow came.

There was skating on the Potomac a month ago, and the prospects are that the river will soon again be frozen, so that the Winter of 1894-5 will be remembered as one furnishing great enjoyment to the youngsters who delight in Winter sports, but who are ordinarily deprived of much use of their skates and sleds.

The unusual weather has naturally increased the hardships of the poor, and the charitably inclined are now engaged in a movement to alleviate the widespread suffering. The average Washington tenement is not constructed with an eye to severe weather, and every storm brings misery to the poor whites and colored people, who have a hard enough time of it even when the temperature is high. There are thousands of sufferers now on the lists of the relief organization, and a systematic canvass is being made in their behalf.

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Interest in the collection of portraits of Speakers of the House of Representatives in the House lobby has been revived through the recent hanging of an oil painting of Mr. Crisp in the place of honor over the central mantel piece. It has been the custom for many years for friends of the different Speakers to present to the House pictures of the men who have held this horonable position, and the collection now embraces the portraits of nearly all of the men who have wielded the gavel in the chamber since the organization of the House.

In the western end of the lobby, in an obscure corner, is a crayon portrait of a man about fifty years of age, in a blue swallowtail coat, a white vest, and ruffled shirt and stock. There is no name attached to the frame, and one who asks for information concerning the subject is told that no one now connected with the House has the faintest idea of the name of this long-departed Speaker. Many old-timers have been called upon for information bearing upon this portrait, but thus far no person has furnished the longed-for name, and the chances are that it will continue to remain a mystery. The pictures of the Speakers of recent times have been carefully marked, possibly in view of the embarrassment caused by the failure of the friends of the gentleman with the ruffled shirt and white stock to supply his name, and posterity will not have to do any more guessing so far as this collection is concerned.

The Crisp portrait was made by a local artist, and, although Mr. Crisp himself is disposed to be satisfied with it, some of his friends say that it does not do him justice. It is a tradition of the House that the portrait of the Speaker shall be placed above the mantel in the main lobby, and remain there until the picture of his successor shall be ready for hanging. This arrangement is not without its compensation, for the so-called place of honor is constantly in a glare of light, and the picture occupying it, no matter how good it may be, is sure to look like a daub to persons standing directly in front of it.

The portrait of ex-Speaker Reed now hangs at the west end of the lobby. Harsh criticisms have been showered upon it, Mr. Reed alone having a good word to say for it. When his friends come to the Capitol nowadays Mr. Reed takes them into the lobby, and from a point which he selected as the most advantageous one directs their attention to the counterfeit. The attachés of the House say that the ex-Speaker has great difficulty in making any of his friends believe that the picture is a good one. A short time ago he piloted a lady to the lobby, and asked her opinion of the painting. "I think it is horrid," she said. "You don't look a bit like that. There is absolutely no expression in that head."

"Well," said the Maine statesman, "it's hard to get expression in a bald head."

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Speaker Crisp's portrait is flanked by crayons of James G. Blaine and John G. Carlisle, both of them excellent examples. Next to the Blaine portrait is a handsome oil painting of Samuel J. Randall, which was hung in 1891. Near it is a strong portrait in oil of Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, who was Speaker of the House about thirty years ago, and who still represents his State in the chamber. This portrait and that of Mr. Randall were presented by Pennsylvania. On the eastern wall of the lobby the strong features of Henry Clay are seen in a modest gilt frame, which shows signs of recent renovation. A few days ago the Clay portrait was being removed from the resting-place when the frame broke. This accident led to the overhauling of all the frames, and it is not likely that there will be any more trouble of this kind.

One who examines the collection in the lobby cannot fail to be impressed with the flight of time. Not far from the Crisp picture hangs that of Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, the first Speaker of the House. This painting is in an excellent state of preservation, and from an artistic standpoint is one of the best of the collection. In 1881 Massachusetts presented a picture of Robert C. Winthrop, who was Speaker in 1847-9, and a Senator in 1850-51. Mr. Winthrop was the orator at the Yorktown Centennial, by appointment of Congress, and this picture was painted to commemorate his selection to that honorable post.

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The other portraits, most of which are in crayon, are of John W. Davis of Indiana, Speaker of the Twenty-ninth Congress; Howell Cobb of Georgia, Thirty-first Congress; William Pennington, New-Jersey, Thirty-sixth Congress; Langdon Cheves, South Carolina, Thirteenth Congress; James L. Orr, South Carolina, Thirty-fifth Congress; Jonathan Trumbull, Second Congress; Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts, Thirty-fourth Congress; Schuyler Colfax, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses; James K. Polk, Tennessee, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses; Theodore Sedgwick, Sixth Congress; Andrew Stevenson, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Congresses; Phil P. Barbour, Virginia, Seventeenth Congress; John Bell, Tennessee, Twenty-third Congress; Jonathan Dayton, New-Jersey, Fourth and Fifth Congresses; John White, Kentucky, Twenty-seventh Congress, and John W. Jones, Virginia, Twenty-eighth Congress.

Every day these pictures are studied by people who are admitted to the lobby, and once in a while former Speakers may be seen examining them. If the modern custom of presenting each Speaker with a mammoth oil painting of himself is adhered to, the day will come when the modest crayons of the early Speakers will be forced to obscure corners, where some of them already are hung. If the quality of the Speakers improves with that of the collection nobody will complain.

GEN. PORTER LECTURES ON APPOMATTOX

He Describes in the Seventh Regiment Armory Lee's Surrender to Grant.

"Appomattox" was the title of a lecture which Gen. Horace Porter delivered in the Seventh Regiment Armory Saturday night before the Literary Association of the regiment.

Gen. Porter treated the surrender of Lee to Grant in a very interesting manner. As a witness of the surrender, he was able to give all the details, many of which are not generally known. On the platform from which Gen. Porter spoke were chairs and tables arranged in the same positions as those were in the McLean house at Appomattox at the time of the surrender.

Gen. Lee, he said, was dressed in regular Confederate uniform, and the handle of his sword was studded with jewels. Grant had on an old faded blue blouse and private's trousers. He wore no sword, as he had thrown it in a wagon a few days before.

Gen. Porter had a souvenir of the event which he showed. It was a pencil with which Gen. Lee had written the acceptance of Grant's terms of surrender. He also had a large flag, with several bullet holes in it, which had floated over Gen. Grant's headquarters during the entire war.

In closing, Gen. Porter spoke of Grant's first words after Lee had left them after the surrender. Grant's officers were wondering what would be the first words said by the man who had just gone through one of the greatest events of his life, and were surprised when he looked up, and said to one of his staff:

"Do you remember that old white mule we used to ride in Mexico?"

FOR THE CHICKAMAUGA CELEBRATION

Secretary Lamont Sends an Invitation to Governors of States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Lamont, in pursuance of the act of Congress providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga Military Park, has addressed an invitation to the Governors of all the States, it being the first event of a military character connected with the war to which the Governors of States have been invited. The invitation reads:

> Under an act of Congress, approved Dec. 15, 1894, it is provided that the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park shall take plce at Chickamauga, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., the 19th and 20th of September next, and that the Secretary of War shall invite the Governors of States and their staffs, and the survivors of the several armies engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.
>
> I have, therefore, the honor to request your presence and that of your staff, together with such further representation from your State as the Legislature thereof may see fit to authorize at such dedication.
>
> No appropriation has been made by Congress for paying the expenses of State representatives. It is hoped, however, that the States will make early provision for a large attendance of its citizens at this national dedication.

Secretary Lamont has also sent a letter to Speaker Crisp, requesting the participation of Congress in the ceremonies.

BIG WILDCAT CAPTURED ALIVE

He Has No Teeth, but He Has Claws That Are Three Inches Long.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 1.—An extraordinanrily large wildcat, captured alive, was brought to town last week by John Huebner.

Three sportsmen who heard that a number of wildcats made their home in the swamps at Popolo Lake and went hunting there, lassoed him. The united efforts of the three men were hardly sufficient to secure the brute. A splendid hunting dog belonging to one of the men was mangled badly in the fight.

The beast is absolutely toothless, but its claws are over three inches long.

Huebner is having a cage built for his cat.

The mountains south of Garrisons, near Speaker Fish's home, are infested with wildcats.

RECEPTION FOR A CHARITY.

Entertainment to be Given by the Riverside Association.

A reception will be held at the Riverside Association house, 259 West Sixty-ninth Street, on Feb. 28, for the purpose of bringing this charitable organization more fully to the attention of the people of New-York.

The house will then be thrown open for inspection, and the improved public baths that it contains will be on exhibition.

The Riverside Association was organized in January, 1892. Its object is to help the working folk on the west side of the city by maintaining public baths, a library, reading room, kindergarten, and classes in sewing and cooking, and by providing a social meeting place for all members. The association has in operation a boys' club, a working girls' club, and a penny provident fund. Fifty children are enrolled in the kindergarten classes. One of the most ardent workers in the association is Miss Lillian T. Montgomery.

The public baths are the third largest of their kind in the city. The system used is that known as the "rain baths." This system of baths is much used in Europe. The system was introduced into this country by Dr. Simon Baruch, under whose direction the baths of the Riverside Association were constructed.

An entertainment will be given to make the reception more enjoyable. A number of well-known persons have volunteered their services. Among them are Mrs. Wesley-Smith, who will recite several selections; Robbie Richter, elocutionist, and Sonne Kalše, pianist. Others who have volunteered to help at the entertainment are Mrs. Auguste Weil, Archie E. Gunn, Hendricks Nathan, Everett Jansen Wendell, and Arthur Brown.

APPROVES MR. PAVEY'S BILL

Good Government Club E States Its Position on the Local Educational Question.

Good Government Club E has stated its position on the local educational question in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this club approves the Educational bill which has been presented in the Assembly by Mr. Pavey, and numbered III., and entitled "An act in relation to the common schools and public education in the City of New-York," which provides for the centralization of authority and responsibility in a board of twenty-one new Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor, and recommends the passage of such bill.

Resolved, That this club will favor a bill empowering the Board of Education to condemn lands adjacent to existing school sites for playgrounds and needful for light and ventilation, and to provide adequately therefor in all future acquisitions of sites for school purposes.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this club, a school census should be taken in this city at the earliest practicable moment, and that provisions should be made by law for a school census, to be taken frequently thereafter.

Resolved, That the school age, which is now understood to be from five to twenty-one, inclusive, should be reduced to three, and that adequate provision be made for thorough kindergarten training of children of three years of age and upward.

Resolved, That additional school buildings are needed to meet the growing wants of the city, and that the application of the Board of Education for the issue of bonds to the aggregate amount of $5,000,000—the proceeds to be used under proper restrictions—has the approval of this club.

The club will try to interest other organizations in this matter, and will urge members of the Legislature to promote the enactment of the desired laws.

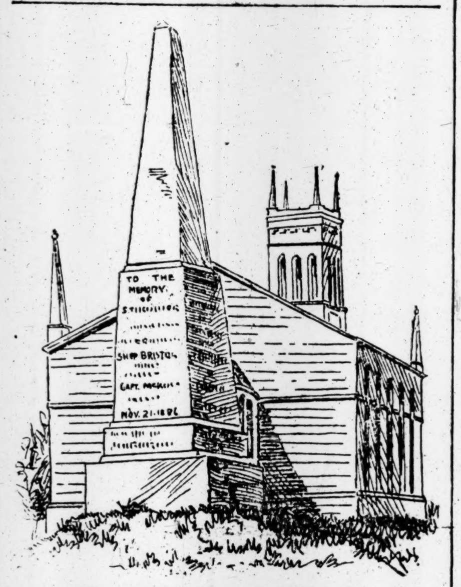
IN MEMORY OF UNFORTUNATES

ROCKVILLE CENTRE'S MONUMENT TO VICTIMS OF WRECKS.

They Were Passengers on the Bristol and Mexico, Which Went Ashore on the Long Island Beach.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Feb. 3.—In the Methodist churchyard in this village stands a monument to the memory of 139 persons who lost their lives in two wrecks on the Long Island coast during the Winter of 1836-7.

The monument was erected by the people of Queens County. Its cost was defrayed in part by the money found on the bodies of the unidentified dead. The ground on which it stands was purchased by the residents of the county and dedicated as a marine burying plot.



Rockville Centre Church.

The monument faces south and is within sight of the ocean, where the unfortunates lost their lives. Four inscriptions on its base tell in part of the wrecks and of the erection of the memorial. These inscriptions are as follows:

NORTH SIDE.

To the memory of sixty-two persons,
chiefly emigrants from England and Ireland,
being the only remains of 115 souls
forming the passengers and crew
of the American barque Mexico,
Capt. Winslow,
Wrecked on Hempstead Beach Jan. 2, 1837.
In the grave from the wide ocean doth sleep
The bodies of those that had crossed the deep,
And instead of being landed safe on the shore
On a cold, frosty night they all were no more.

SOUTH SIDE.

To the memory of seventy-seven persons,
chiefly emigrants from England and Ireland,
being the only remains of 100 souls,
composing the passengers and crew
of the American ship Bristol,
Capt. McKoman,
Wrecked on Far Rockaway Beach
Nov. 21, 1836.

The inhabitants of the county, impelled by a generous sensibility, have purchased 30 feet front and rear and 100 feet deep of this churchyard and set it apart exclusively as a mariners' burying ground.

EAST SIDE.

To commemorate the melancholy fate of the unfortunate sufferers belonging to the Bristol and Mexico this monument was erected, partly by the money found on their persons and partly by the benevolent and humane in the County of Queens.

WEST SIDE.

All the bodies of the Bristol and Mexico, recovered from the ocean and decently interred in this spot, were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens and strangers, and an address suited to the occasion, delivered from these words: "Lord, save us; we perish." Matt., viii. chap., xxv. verse.

Both vessels went ashore within a short distance of the present site of the Point Lookout life-saving station, and were quickly knocked to pieces by the heavy surf. A heavy gale was blowing directly on the Long Island shore. The vessels' positions were similar to that of the British bark Mistletoe, which weathered a gale on Dec. 27 last while anchored just outside of the line of breakers off Far Rockaway. The Mistletoe succeeded in spreading her sails and getting away from the treacherous coast. The commanders of the Mexico and the Bristol attempted the same manoeuvre, but were not so fortunate.

Bodies frozen solid were daily washed upon the beach for over a week after the wreck of the Bristol. They were removed to the barn of John Lott, at Milburn, where they were kept several days, with the hope that friends might identify them. Afterward they were buried in the churchyard. As in the case of the Bristol, the bodies of the drowned from the Mexico were washed upon the beach for miles and were frozen stiff. Many of the bodies were without fingers and ears, thieves having cut them off to get jewelry.

Brooklyn's Deaths and Marriages.

In Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday noon, there were 456 deaths, at an annual death rate of 22 in every 1,000 of the population, which Secretary West of the Department of Health estimates at 1,080,000. There were 128 deaths of children under five years old, 196 deaths in tenements, and 64 in public institutions.

Of the most important causes of death, the following were reported: Pneumonia, 86; tubercular diseases, 70; nephritis, 36; diphtheria, 22; croup, 9; whooping cough, 2. There were 110 marriages.

Prof. Goodwin's Resignation.

At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College the resignation of Prof. Jasper T. Goodwin, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, will be considered.

Prof. Goodwin wishes to retire July 1. He was graduated from Columbia in 1876. He was the stroke of the Columbia crew that went to England and won the Visitors' Cup at the Henley regatta. It is said he intends to devote his time to business interests in New-Hampshire.

VALUE OF OPPORTUNITY

Dr. Talmage Points Out the Many Chances for Doing Good.

DR. ABBOTT ON MAN'S EVOLUTION

Dr. Parkhurst Preaches on Religion Based upon Experience—Sermons by Bishop Courtney and Others.

"Opportunity" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon at the Academy of Music yesterday. There was the usual large attendance, and many people had to be turned away.

Dr. Talmage has revived the custom of shaking hands with his congregation, and at the close of the service, descends from the platform to clasp the hands of his former parishioners and the New-York people who form his present congregation.

"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good," was the text chosen by Dr. Talmage yesterday. He said:

"At Denver, Col., years ago, an audience had assembled for divine worship. The pastor of the church, for whom I was to preach that night, stood in the pulpit, and when no more people could be crowded within the walls, he turned to me and said, with startling emphasis: 'What an opportunity!'

"Immediately that word began to enlarge, and while a hymn was being sung, at every stanza the word opportunity swiftly and mightily unfolded, and while the opening prayer was being made, the word piled up into Alps and Himalayas of meaning, and spread out into latitudes and longitudes of significance, until it became hemispheric, and it still grew in altitude and circumference until it encircled other worlds, and swept out and on and around until it was as big as eternity.

"Never since have I read or heard that word without being thrilled with its magnitude and moment. Opportunity! Although in the text to some it may seem a mild and quiet note, in the great gospel harmony it is a staccato passage. It is one of the loveliest and awfulest words in our language of more than 100,000. 'As we have opportunity, let us do good.'

"What is an opportunity? The lexicographer would coolly tell you it is a conjunction of favorable circumstances for accomplishing a purpose; but words cannot tell what it is. Take a thousand years to manufacture a definition, and you could not successfully describe it. Opportunity? The measuring rod with which the angel of the Apocalypse measured heaven could not measure this pivotal word of my text. Stand on the edge of the precipice of all time and let down the fathoming line, hand under hand, and lower down and lower down, and for a quintillion of years let it sink, and the lead will not strike bottom. Opportunity! But while I do not attempt to measure or define the word, I will, God helping me, take the responsibility of telling you something about opportunity.

"First, it is very swift in its motions. Sometimes within one minute it starts from the throne of God, sweeps around the earth, and reascends the throne from which it started. Within less than sixty seconds it fulfilled its mission.

"In the second place, opportunity never comes back. Perhaps an opportunity very much like it may arrive, but that one never. Naturalists tell us of insects which are born, fulfill their mission, and expire in an hour; but many opportunities die so soon after they are born that their brevity of life is incalculable. What most amazes me is that opportunities do such overshadowing, far-reaching, and tremendous work in such short earthly allowance.

"You are a business man of large experience. The past eighteen months have been hard on business men. A young merchant at his wits' end came into your office or your house, and you said: 'Times are hard now, but better days will come. I have been things as bad, or worse, but we got out, and we will get out of this. The brightest days that this country ever saw are yet to come.' The young man to whom you said that was ready for suicide or something worse, namely, a fraudulent turn to get out of his despairful position. Your hopefulness inspired him for all time, and thirty years after you are dead he will be reaping the advantage of your optimism. Your opportunity to do that one thing for that young man was not half as long as the time I have taken to rehearse it.

"In yonder third gallery you sit, a man of the world, but you wish everybody well. While the clerks are standing around in your store, or the men in your factory are taking their noon spell, some one says: 'Have you heard that one of our men has been converted at the revival meeting in the Methodist Church?' While it is being talked over, you say: 'Well, I do not believe in revivals. Those things do not last. People get excited and join the church, and are no better than they were before. I wish our men would keep away from those meetings.' Do you know, Oh man, what you did in that minute of depreciation? There were two young men in that group who that night would have gone to those meetings and been saved for this world and the next, but you decided them not to go. They are social natures. They already drink more than is good for them, and are disposed to be wild. From the time they heard you say that they accelerated their steps on the downward road. In ten years they will be through with their dissipations and pass into the great beyond. That little talk of yours decided their destiny for this world and the next. You had an opportunity that you misimproved, and how will you feel when you confront those two immortals in the last judgment and they tell you of that unfortunate talk of yours that flung them over the precipice? Oh, man of the world, why did you not say in that noon spell of conversation: 'Good! I am glad that man has got religion. I wish I had it myself. Let us all go to-night. Come on; I will meet you at the church door at 8 o'clock.' You see, you would have taken them all to heaven, and you would have got there yourself. Opportunity!

"The day I left our country home to look after myself we rode across the country, and my father was driving. Of course, I said nothing that implied how I felt. But there are hundreds of men here who from their own experience know how I felt. At such a time a young man may be hopeful, and even impatient, to get into the battle of life for himself, but to leave the homestead where everything has been done for you; your father or older brothers taking your part when you were imposed on by larger boys; and your mother always around, when you got the cold, with mustard applications for the chest, or herb tea to make you sweat off the fever, and sweet mixtures in the cup by the bed to stop the cough, taking sometimes too much of it because it was pleasant to take; and then to go out with no one to stand between you and the world, gives one a choking sensation at the throat, and a homesickness before you have got three miles away from the old folks. There was on the day I spoke of a silence for a long while, and then my father began to tell how good the Lord had been to him, in sickness and in health, and when times of hardship came, how Providence had always provided the means of livelihood for the large household, and he wound up by saying: 'De Witt, I have always found it safe to trust the Lord.' My father has been dead thirty years, but in all the crises of my life—and there have been many of them—I have felt the mighty boost of that lesson in the farm wagon—'De Witt, I have always found it safe to trust the Lord.'

"The fact was, my father saw that was his opportunity, and he improved it. This is one reason why I am an enthusiastic friend of all Young Men's Christian Associations. They get hold of so many young men just arriving in the city and while they are very impressionable, and it is the best opportunity. Why, how big the houses looked to us as we first entered the great city; and so many people! It seemed some meeting must have just closed to fill the streets in that way; and then the big placards announcing all styles of amusements, and so many of them on the same night, and every night, after our boyhood had been spent in regions where only once or twice in a whole year there had been an entertainment in schoolhouse or church. That is the opportunity. Start that innocent young man in the right direction. Six weeks after will be too late. Tell me what such a young man does with his first six weeks in the great city, and I will tell you what he will be throughout his life on earth, and where he will spend the ages of eternity. Opportunity!

"We all recognize that commercial and literary and political successes depend upon taking advantage of opportunity. The great surgeons of England feared to touch the tumor of King George IV. Sir Astley Cooper looked at it, and said to the King: 'I will cut your Majesty as though you were a plowman.' That was Sir Astley's opportunity. Lord Clive was his father's dismay, climbing church steeples and doing reckless things. His father sent him to Madras, India, as a clerk in the service of an English officer. Clive watched his time, and, when war broke out, came to be the chief of the host that saved India for England. That was Lord Clive's opportunity. Pauline Lucca, the almost matchless singer, was but little recognized until in the absence of the soloist in the German choir she took her place, and began the enchantment of the world. That day was Lucca's opportunity. John Scott, who afterward became Lord Eldon, had stumbled his way along in the practice of law until the case of Ackroyd versus Smithson was to be tried, and his speech that day opened all avenues of success. That was Lord Eldon's opportunity. William H. Seward was given by his father a thousand dollars to get a collegiate education. That money soon gone his father said: 'Now, you must fight your own way,' and he did, until Gubernatorial chair and United States Senatorial chair were his, with a right to the Presidential chair, if the meanness of American politics had not swindled him out of it. The day when his father told him to fight his own way was William H. Seward's opportunity.

"John Henry Newman, becalmed a whole week in an orange boat in the Strait of Bonifacio, wrote his immortal hymn, 'Lead, Kindly Light.' That was John Henry Newman's opportunity. You know Kirke White's immortal hymn, 'When Marshaled on the Nightly Plain.' He wrote it in a boat by a lantern on a stormy night as he was sailing along a rocky coast. That was Kirke White's opportunity.

"When a soul is in bereavement is the best time to talk of Gospel consolation and heavenly reunion. When a man has lost his property is the best time to talk to him of heavenly inheritances that can never be levied on. When one is sick is the best time to talk to him about the supernatural latitude in which unhealth is an impossibility. When the Holy Spirit is moving on a community is the best time to tell a man he ought to be saved. By a word, by a smile, by a look, by a prayer, the work may be so thoroughly done that all eternity cannot undo it. As the harp was invented from hearing the twang of a bowstring, as the law of gravitation was suggested by the fall of an apple, as the order in India for the use of a greased cartridge started the mutiny of 1857, which appalled the nations; so something insignificant may open the door for great results. Be on the watch. It may be a gladness; it may be a horror; but it will be an opportunity.

"But there is one opportunity so much brighter than any other; so much more inviting, and so superior to all others that there are innumerable fingers pointing to it, and it is haloed with a glory all its own. It is yours! It is mine! It is the present hour! It is the now! We shall never have it again! While I speak and you listen the opportunity is restless, as if to be gone. You cannot chain it down. You cannot imprison it. You cannot make it stay. All its pulses are throbbing with a haste that cannot be hindered or controlled. It is the opportunity of invitation on my part, and acceptance on your part. The door of the palace of God's mercy is wide open. Go in. Sit down, and be Kings and Queens unto God forever. 'Well,' you say, 'I am not ready.' You are ready. 'Are you a sinner?' 'Yes.' 'Do you want to be saved now and forever?' 'Yes.' 'Do you believe that Christ is able and willing to do the work?' 'Yes.' Then you are saved. You are inside the palace door of God's mercy already. You look changed. You are changed. 'Hallelujah, 'tis done!' Did you ever see anything done so quickly? Invitation offered and accepted in less than a minute by my watch or that clock.

"Sir Edward Creasy wrote a book called 'The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World; from Marathon to Waterloo.' But the most decisive battle that you will ever fight, and the greatest victory you will ever gain, is this moment, when you conquer first yourself, and then all the hindering myrmidons of perdition by saying: 'Lord Jesus, here I am, undone and helpless, to be saved by Thee, and Thee alone.' That makes a panic in hell. That makes celebration in heaven.

"Opportunity! Under the arch of that splendid word let this multitude of my hearers pass into the pardon and hope and triumph of the Gospel. Go by companies of a hundred each. Go by regiments of a thousand each. The aged leaning on the staff, the middle-aged throwing off their burdens as they pass, and the young to have their present joys augmented by more glorious satisfactions. Forward into the kingdom!

"As soon as you pass the dividing line there will be shouting all up and down the heavens. From the imperial gardens the wreaths will be twisted for your brow, and from the halls of eternal music the harpers will bring their harps, and the trumpeters their trumpets, and all up and down the amethystine stairways of the castles, and in all the rooms of the house of many mansions it will be talked over with holy glee that this day, while one plain man stood on the platform of this vast building giving the Gospel call, an assemblage made up from all parts of the earth and piled up in these galleries chose Christ as their portion and started for heaven as their everlasting home. Ring all the bells of heaven at the tidings! Strike all the cymbals at the joy! Wave all the palm branches at the triumph! Victory! Victory!"

"THE PRONOUN OF FAITH."

Dr. Burrell Preaches on the Happiness Which Comes of Possession.

Just before the sermon at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday, about twenty were received as new members of the church, many of them coming by letter. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, then preached a sermon on "The Pronoun of Faith."

The sermon was made very short, because it was communion Sunday, and the pastor spoke not more than fifteen minutes. All the pews were filled.

In beginning his discourse, Dr. Burrell said Martin Luther thanked God for the personal pronoun. "But," he said, "let us go a step further and thank God for the personal pronoun, possessive case, first person, singular—the pronoun 'my.'"

Dr. Burrell then repeated his text, which was Psalms, xviii., 2, in which the word "my" occurs eight times.

"I suppose," said the clergyman, "that many of you live in apartment houses because you find it convenient. There are many things to be said in favor of this mode of living. There are many conveniences and a freedom from responsibility which comes to one who has a whole house to care for. But I believe the majority of men would rather live in a small cottage, with a thatched roof, and lacking some of the modern conveniences, if they were allowed the privilege of calling it 'mine.'

"This is the difference between barbarism and civilization. The savage knows not ownership. The Bedouin of the desert owns nothing but his spear. The tribe is the unit, rather than the individual. They have a common home. All eat from a common dish.

"The negroes of the South, as they advance in civilization, increase the things which are their own. A few years ago they had nothing which belonged to them. Go through the black belt to-day, and you find an increasing number who have a two-acre patch and a hut to which they may apply this pronoun 'mine.'"

Dr. Burrell then said there were three ways of reaching out and grasping a truth, and it was to the illustrating of these three that he devoted the remainder of his sermon. There was the intellectual, the emotional, and the vital apprehension. By way of illustrating the difference in these three, Dr. Burrell first used the geometrical proposition as to the areas of a circle and a right-angled triangle.

"I may follow the reasoning and understand fully the demonstration," he said, "and yet the proposition is not 'mine.' It appeals to me simply from an intellectual standpoint. But when I am told that the ancient mathematician was at work on the problem when the enemy from without burst into his room as he bent over the figure, and his blood was spilled by their spears, there comes a fresh, a keener interest in it, but it is not yet 'mine.' But suppose I am to buy a piece of land and I send for the surveyor with his instruments, and in determining what shall be the boundaries of it he employs this very same proposition, then there is a vital interest in it for me.

"We know intellectually the great truth of human equality. Philologists have traced all peoples back to one common source. We all believe it. But we get another grasp on the thought when we stand in Independence Hall in Philadelphia and hear the bell ring and read the immortal words of the Declaration. Even then we do not have the vital apprehension of this great truth. But suppose I am going into court to contest for my piece of land, and because of the laws which are based on this equality of man my property is saved to me from those who would unjustly take it. Then the knowledge of this great truth is vital to me. It means my bread and butter."

Another illustration of the vital apprehension which Dr. Burrell said was needed was taken from the sinking of the Elbe.

"On last Monday," said he, "a woman walked the upper deck of the Elbe, and saw the lifeboat, saying to herself that it looked like a good boat—one which might be trusted to carry the passengers from the wrecked boat if it were necessary. She had intellectual knowledge that it was such a lifeboat. A little later, as she was walking that deck, an officer said to her: 'On our last passage a common sailor fell overboard, and with great difficulty we saved him with this boat.' Then she was touched in a new way by the trustworthyness of it. Next morning she saw that lifeboat again, when, after the wreck, she reached out for it from the chill water. Some said, 'Thrust her back,' but she held to the oar, and was taken to the boat, and her life was saved. Now that is hers, with a vital force."

The great truth of Calvary, Dr. Burrell urged, must be grasped in the same way. Intellectual belief in the crucifixion, because taught the child by the mother, or the emotional belief of one indignant at the crime of those who crucified the Saviour, or of one filled with pity for the sorrows of the crucified one, were not enough. There must be a belief such as doubting Thomas had when he thrust his finger into the wounds, and knowing how to use the possession, cried out, "My Lord and my God!"

DR. ABBOTT ON MAN'S EVOLUTION

The Spiritual Nature, He Says, Is Bound to Overcome the Lower.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was a continuation of that of the Sunday before, on the evolution of man. He showed that man's higher and better nature, his fuller understanding, the expansion and development of his mind, and the purification of society are due to the eternal warfare that is being waged by the higher nature or attributes against the lower or animal propensities, as inherited through the ages, in which the animal is compelled to succumb to the spiritual, the bodily to the mental, and all is lifted up by the divine.

The text was from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, vii., 25: "I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then I myself with the mind serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin."

"The seventh chapter of Romans," Dr. Abbott said, "is a story full of wonderful detail of a battle between the spirit and the flesh. Both of these elements are and ever will be in man, and both of these elements are and ever will be in society.

"Nowhere in this wonderful chapter does Paul refer to the fall of man. Nowhere in it does he refer to Adam, or to the Garden of Eden. Paul in this chapter depicts himself as a man, with all of his failings, with all of his infirmities, with all of his earthly or animal desires, and cries out, 'O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?' and then, in a strange cry, which is a note of victory, he answers: 'I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.' Through his faith and hope in Christ he attains his victory over his animal, his baser nature."

Dr. Abbott instanced the battle of Marengo to show the power of the will and determination over the superior forces of the desires of the lower nature. He told the story of Napoleon's Old Guard charging, at Napoleon's command, against the overwhelming forces of the Austrians, breaking through their centre, and then falling upon both wings of their army, bringing victory out of what had seemed like an overwhelming defeat.

"This seventh chapter of Romans," he continued, "is a spiritual Marengo, depicted with all the force and strength of Paul's great nature. 'O wretched man that I am!' he cried, 'who shall deliver me from this seemingly overwhelming defeat?' And then, right in the midst of it, there comes this shout of victory, 'Thanks be to God, which is giving us this victory.'

"You will notice that I have changed my text. I have taken Paul's words as he wrote to the Corinthians, where he writes in the present tense. In the midst of the battle he sees the hand of God and recognizes it as that which is giving us the victory. He does not project the victory into the future; he sees a conquering process even now.

"Modern evolutionary process shows that the higher is overcoming the lower, that the animal is made to give way to the spiritual. It is a continual change from the lower to the higher. The superior is already crowned with victory, while the battle is going on.

"If you place the seed in the ground it will germinate and grow, its living organism has the victory from the very beginning. If it lives it is sure to conquer. It gathers from the soil the elements of strength and creates a new life out of the old death, because the vegetable is superior to the mineral.

"As the vegetable is superior to the mineral, so the animal is superior to the vegetable. The living animal takes the vegetable and by absorption recreates it and makes it serviceable to itself. All life is a progress from the lower to the higher.

"The animal, or highest type of nature, is subservient to the brain. The brain rules the rest of the body, and the mind rules the brain, and all that man takes into his body becomes subservient to the mind and the will.

"Life begins in the lowest organic form and develops into the higher form, provided it continues to exist, provided it does not die.

"The progress of life is like the progress of a great river. From its small source it goes on and on, expanding and increasing in force and volume, until it comes down to the ocean. So life grows, expanding and developing to its close. Like the river, it has its currents, with its counter currents, some strong and powerful, others gentle and quiet, but always with an onward tendency, and its eddies, where for a while all outward progress seems stayed, and then on again to its appointed end.

"What is the end? No man knows, no man can determine; if it be not in Christ.

"I wish to deal with it in its spiritual aspects. When two races come into conflict, the lower race will either be destroyed or transformed. It cannot continue as it is.

"Men wonder at a process that destroyed the aborigines of the land by the Israelites. It was the natural outcome of the conflicts that they had with those whom they found in the land. It was the one result that was possible, it could not have been otherwise. So long as the Israelites held to their faith, the country must have become Israelitish.

"It is the same way in this country. The Indians have been driven westward and placed on reservations, with promises that there they shall remain. Civilization has swept them there, but they cannot remain as Indians. With Anglo-Saxon civilization on one hand and Indian barbarity on the other, the Indian must either become an Anglo-Saxon or a corpse. They cannot remain in barbarism, they cannot withhold their lands from civilization. It is contrary to all law.

"It is the same with the negro race in the South. If the Anglo-Saxon race in the South becomes the corrupt race and resorts to corrupt and oppressive practices, it will cease to be the higher race and will be subordinated to the lower. It can only maintain its political supremacy by maintaining a moral supremacy. If it does so, the negro race must adopt the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"It has ever been so where race has been in conflict with race. When the higher race has maintained its moral supremacy the lower race has been subordinated.

"Rome during the first century was the corrupt mistress of the world, reveling in corruption and luxurious infamy, when morality within her borders was unknown and the word home did not exist.

"At this time twelve men in Judea, the Disciples of one Master, whom they had known for but three years, set out to reform the world. It was twelve men against the world, and they, by individual effort, by effecting the conversion of one man at a time, accomplished their purpose. Within four centuries after they began their teaching the cross that had been the gallows for the Romans was woven into the flag of the empire as its symbol. The higher spiritual nature subordinated the lower animal nature.

"It is also so between contending and conflicting ideas; the better is always the stronger; it is always so.

"A country says, in its immortal Declaration, 'all men are born free and equal,' and then puts manacles on the wrists of 4,000,000 within its borders, and commerce, politics, and statesmanship say that you must not disturb slavery, that it is necessary for commerce and the growth of the country.

"Four or five men say slavery is wrong, they take action to eradicate it, and a generation does not pass away before commerce, politics, and statesmanship are compelled to give way to their teachings. The negro is freed, and the world moves forward.

"I was asked last week to sign a protest against the opening of saloons on Sunday. Of course, I signed it. I don't believe the question involved is one of opening or closing saloons at any particular time. I believe it to be clearly a question between conscience and appetite, and conscience and honor and purity will win in the end and the question of the saloon should be fought upon the ground of conscience.

"I believe the matter should be localized. I object to a law that allows appetite to vote, but chains up conscience. If conscience be given an opportunity, the result will be for the right; the higher power will always win. Every time a Joshua marches around the city and there are loyal priests in the procession, the walls will go down.

"In the conflicts between the higher and the lower there are no defeats. The lower crucified the Christ and thought to end His work, but twelve brave men sprang up and spread His teachings and carried His work over the whole world. You can't kill the higher life by killing the individual that possesses it. You can only kill it by corrupting it.

"There is room in this great country for all who come to it—Irish, Germans, Russians, English—all who care to come, and if we are not apostate the Nation is safe, and if we are apostate, nothing can save it; the Nation will die.

"It is our business to keep the will active and the purpose strong. I am not bound to tell you how to keep your city pure and clean. If the men and women who sit about their homes complaining of the condition of their city, with a knowledge of the evils that exist, were earnest and desirous that the evils should be abated and were willing to perform their duties as they know them, the purity and cleanliness of the city would be accomplished.

"The world has made progress since the time of Christ. You do not need other evidences of Christianity than a comparison of licentious Rome with the world of today. The world has made progress because the Divine is master. The vegetable has triumphed over the mineral, the animal has triumphed over the vegetable, and the spiritual has triumphed over the animal. It isn't a matter of accidental intervention; it is the great fundamental law, the divine order.

"If the higher is master over the lower, then it is true in society that if you awaken the higher life and set it at work, that higher life will conquer the lower.

"If you have a great, overgrown, undeveloped boy of fourteen, hold on to him, love him, brood him. There is more power in prayer than there is in the saloons. There is more power in mother's love than in the world's allurements. If the faith and hope and love are alive in your heart, you will win, that is, you and God. Whatever the conflict may be, however severe it may be, go on. Don't give it up, and you will be able to cry with Paul in your hour of success, 'Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory.'

"The least little seed of faith in your heart will do more in the end than all the animalism you have inherited from the centuries. God is in you. You are the sons of God; you are not of this world. God is brooding you."

THE NEEDS OF HOME MISSIONS.

An Urgent Appeal by Dr. Smith in the Central Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, preached a sermon yesterday morning preparatory to the observance of the holy communion.

The collection in the morning was for home missions, and before it was taken Dr. Smith spoke briefly about the needs of the Home Missionary Society, and the work that was being accomplished.

"Part of the money that you give this morning," he said, "will be used in schools throughout the United States. Part also will go toward maintaining churches in new towns out West, and toward supporting our home missionaries.

"The character of cities depends upon the way they start as towns. When the towns are founded by God-fearing people, the cities into which they grow will be God-fearing also. If we can put money into towns now to be used in making them godly, we are doing the best possible work we can do.

"The needs of the home missions to-day are great. The society is not now able to do any aggressive work, but finds it can just take care of the undertakings that it has on hand."

Dr. Smith began last evening a series of six sermons, entitled "Studies in the Book of Revelation." The subject of last night's sermon was "The Seven Churches."

The subject of the morning sermon was taken from Paul's prayer, Ephesians, iii., 16-19: "That He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with might by His Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God."

"This is the highest of all St. Paul's prayers," Dr. Smith said. "Though it was delivered primarily for his beloved ones at Ephesus, it was delivered secondarily for us. It has come down to us through the centuries an undying appeal in our behalf.

"Paul prays that we may be strengthened with might. Paul knew well what the endowment of might meant. We see him standing all through with the power of Christ upon him. It is for this gift of power that he prays in our behalf. Martin Luther was made irresistible because he obtained this gift of Divine power.

"We see this power working in our hearts. A few years ago there was a man in one of our missions whose weaknesses overcame him again and again. Then just as we were all becoming discouraged, he received this power, and ever since has lived a good life.

"The Christ that may dwell in our hearts is a living Christ. Paul meant that Christ may continually abide there. Those that have Christ dwelling in their hearts need not be conscious of his presence all the time. But everything that we do will be brought before him, and Christ will become the dominant motive power of our lives.

"The comprehending of the love of Christ that Paul speaks of, comes to us through loving Christ. Love understands love, and the more we love Christ the better shall we be able to comprehend the love of Christ. We must be rooted and grounded in love. Few lower classmen at Princeton understood the late Dr. McCosh, but when they came into the domain of philosophy in which he lived, they began to love the man, and the further they went into the realms of Dr. McCosh's thought the deeper their love became, and the clearer their understanding of him became.

"Paul tells us how it is possible to be filled unto all the fullness of God. One great mistake in human endeavor is that it often attempts to do what God alone can perform. We cannot make ourselves fit for receiving Christ within us. All we can do is to surrender to Christ, and let Him come in. Then all the heights to which Paul is leading us will be possible. Let Christ come in, and he will do for us what we cannot do possibly for ourselves."

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S SERMON

Lessons Drawn from an Incident on the Sea of Galilee.

Archbishop Corrigan preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, from the latter part of the fourth chapter of St. Mark. He described graphically the fear of the Disciples and of the crew of the ship on which the Master had embarked after teaching by parables to the multitude at the seaside. While the Master slept a terrible tempest arose, and when the vessel seemed in imminent danger of being wrecked He awoke and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, 'Peace, be still."

The Archbishop pointed out from this the omnipresence of Christ, the necessity for constant faith in Him, and His never-failing response to our prayers.

"This lake or sea upon which the storm arose," he said, "was known as the Sea of Galilee, mentioned so frequently in connection with our Lord's preaching. It was on the near-by Mount of Olives that he delivered the Beatitudes. The sides of this mount slope gently to the borders of the lake, and when we reach there we are still 500 feet above the Mediterranean. The Sea of Galilee is noted for its tranquillity and likewise for the violence of its storms.

"The Apostles, who well knew this fact, would hardly have ventured out on this occasion had the weather been rough, and we therefore suppose that the sea was calm when they set out for the opposite side. Here we see plainly the truly human side of our Lord's nature. After having talked to the multitude He felt fatigued, as were also His Disciples, and all lay down to rest.

"As the Son of God, He knew the storm was approaching, and yet He yielded to the ordinary law of nature. His sleep was sound, too, for we are told that when the wind arose and the waves lashed the boat in their fury the Apostles wakened Him, because they were overcome with fear. They might have said: 'We have no fear, because we are with the Master. He is the all-powerful Son of God, who will let no harm befall us.' But they said: 'Save us, Master, or we perish!' and this shows that their faith was not perfect.

"Even after the tempest was over, they had great fear in their hearts. The sailors in the other boats which accompanied the one containing our Lord and His Apostles, knowing that such a thing does not occur naturally, were filled with amazement at the sudden abatement of the storm. 'What manner of man is this?' they said. Such an occurrence was so unusual that they could give no explanation for it whatever. They knew that no other prophet had dared to say to the waves, 'Peace, be still.' They knew, therefore, that only God could cause them to subside.

"It is this fear of Christ's power which pervades the Church to-day. Often we are permitted to be like the Apostles, in apparent danger, but God, in His all-seeing providence, snatches us from harm. Both from within and without is the Church in constant danger. From within it is endangered by the sins of its backsliding members. From without by various persecutions; and yet He is as ready and willing to save us as He was to save the Apostles on the imperiled vessel.

"We see, therefore, the reason for the analogy between His bodily and spiritual presence. His spiritual presence now is just as efficient to save us as His bodily presence was to save the Apostles. And now it may be interesting to note some of the reasons of this presence.

"The Church of Christ on Earth is a visible society, founded by the Apostles. The work of this visible society, then, is to be continued until the last day, and all of this is to be done by those whom the Lord selected at first; that is, His Apostles.

"We find that our Lord generally speaks in parables, and in that way speaks of the Kingdom of Heaven, the field planted with good and bad seed, of a net in which are found good and bad fish, and of the shepherd and his flock. This fact, that He spoke in parables, illustrates how truly our society is one visible to the eye.

"The twelve Apostles whom He first chose to guide the members of the society were not selected by chance. 'You have not chosen me,' He says, 'but I have chosen you, in order that you may bring forth much fruit.' The power to forgive sins was intrusted to them, and one was placed above the others. We know, therefore, this was of Divine institution. 'Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven.' The society was to go on throughout all the ages, baptizing all nations.

"'Behold, I am with you always, even unto death,' excludes the idea that at any one time our Church has broken away from the faith, for He would not then be with the Apostles as he promised. More than this, Christ is not merely with us, but He goes still further, and so illuminates this organization with His virtue and influence that, as St. Paul says, 'We are the body of Christ.'

"Again, we must remember that what is true of the first century is true of all the succeeding ones. The Church cannot be divided. I saw in the newspapers some time ago that there is a gulf between the Irish Church and the one on the Continent. Such a thing is impossible, where there is one body cemented by Divine authority.

"We understand, therefore, from our Lord's teaching, that this is to be not only a united community, but one in which Christ's spirit will be present as long as the Church lasts—to the end of time."

SERMON BY BISHOP COURTNEY.

Many People Hear a Former New-York Rector Preach.

A large congregation attended St. Bartholomew's Church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning to hear the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, formerly rector of St. Thomas's Church in this city. His Grace selected his text from the book of Psalms xi., 3: "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" He said:

"Anybody who reads the daily newspapers, serials, and novels of to-day must be conscious that the social foundations are being shaken. Still, society remains and religion remains. Many may comfort themselves with the fact that it is their subjunctive consciences that are being troubled and not the fundamental consciences.

"The general conscience of mankind in all ages and all over the world has recognized the essential difference between right and wrong. The idea of right and wrong changed with the ages.

"Christ was the Pirnce of truth, and to emulate His example should be our conscientious aim of all true Christians. It was impossible for those who did not follow Christ's teachings to realize anything but anguish, remorse, and hopelessness. There were many who sought only after riches; they suffered from the gangrene of selfishness. You could see them shrink and shrivel and grow smaller and smaller as they became motheaten with the cankerworm of selfishness. It is as true today as when Christ said it: 'It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.'

"The companionship of Christ was to be preferred to all others. It was perfect and complete and forever and ever. Justice and judgment were His habitation. His teaching was that which sank deepest into the heart, His personal character embodied all the virtues. 'Should not the Judge of all the earth do right?' Jesus Christ, in His life, teaching, character, and personality, is the foundation of our faith.

"The deluge was the breaking up of the foundations of the world itself. The destruction of Sodom was the breaking up of the foundations of society in that day. The skeptics pretended to know what was known only to God, the Creator of all things. To Him alone we should go to hear the words of eternal life. No deity was so glorious, so beautiful, as He. His kingdom endured forever. In Him the righteous placed their trust."

ATHEISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Says Belief in God Is Innate.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters began a series of sermons last night in the Bloomingdale Church, entitled "Which Way—The Infidel or Christian?" The first discourse was devoted to Col. Ingersoll's declaration, about a week ago, "I don't say that there is no God, only I don't know." Mr. Peters said:

"The very tongue which uttered that blasphemy refuted the audacious falsehood. The existence of God is not so much a thing to be proved by processes of reasoning as a thing verified in spiritual consciousness. The method of the Quaker in dealing with the atheist is a good one. Said the atheist: 'Did you ever see God?' 'No.' Did you ever feel God?' 'No.'

"Then the Quaker asked the infidel: 'Didst thou ever see thy brains?' 'No.' 'Didst thou ever feel thy brains?' 'No.' 'Dost thou think thou hast brains?'

"The soul takes in God as naturally as a babe takes in its mother's milk. There is something in our nature which gravitates toward God; it is an innate idea which developes itself along with the ideas of our personality.

"The normal condition of man the world over has been that of a worshipping being. A people or tribe without a consciousness of God has never been discovered. Men may have their doubts about dogmas; they may even be infidels to the Church, but I do not think there is a single sensible and educated atheist alive on earth to-day.

"Morality is grounded in the being. Why should Plato have banished all atheists from his ideal republic, and why was Cicero so intense against them? They felt that the well-being of society depended on morality, and morality in the sense of obligation to God, and that therefore they who denied His existence would not feel that sense of obligation which would make them useful citizens.

"One day some friends who were dining with Voltaire proposed to converse on atheism, but Voltaire stopped them at once. 'Wait,' said he, 'till my servants have withdrawn. I do not wish to have my throat cut to-night.' On his deathbed a professed atheist requested to be buried by the side of his Christian wife and daughter, and when asked why, his response was: 'If there be a resurrection of the righteous they will get me up somehow or other and take me with them.'

"This little incident reveals the true heart of man, and voices our common faith in the ideal, in the beauty of the future, in all those stars of hope that now illuminate the pathway, beckoning as angel fingers."

WAYS TO AVOID STRIKES

Prof. Felix Adler Thinks Boards of Arbitration Do Good.

URGENT NEED OF BETTER TENEMENTS

Many Men Frequent Saloons, He Says, to Escape from the Evil Surroundings of Tenement Life.

There was an unusually large audience in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning to hear Prof. Felix Adler lecture on "Social Reforms as a Means of Securing Social Peace." The subject was suggested by the Brooklyn trolley strike, in which Prof. Adler has taken a deep interest. He said:

"There are those who rely on the police and military force to preserve the social peace. Armories are being built that frown like mediaeval fortresses. Machine guns are held in readiness.

"There is no doubt that when the law is defied the law must be vindicated at any cost, but is it proper to rely on force wholly or even mainly to preserve the peace? Popular outbreaks have occurred with disquieting frequency of late years. We should think of preventing them rather than rely upon means of suppression solely.

"Consider the enormous injury inflicted upon the country by the late Chicago strike. The loss has been estimated at about $7,000,000, and in these figures account is taken only of the visible loss and not of the diffused loss, which was spread over the whole country. Then, too, the use of force is like dram drinking. The dose must be increased to produce the same effect.

"First, the police are summoned; then the aid of the National Guard is invoked; finally the Federal troops are called in. If these disorders continue we shall require, before long, a largely increased standing army. The existence of a large standing army, and the habitual antagonism of class arrayed against class, as all history declares, is inconsistent with the maintenance of free institutions. Moreover, the use of force leaves in the minds of large portions of the population a feeling of suppressed rage and discontent—a feeling that the Government is against them.

"There are two species of reforms which seem immediately feasible. The one looks to municipal action—the other to the peaceful settlement of disputes between employer and employes.

"Municipal action might accomplish a great deal in adding to the comfort, the health, and happiness of the poorer classes of this city. Public baths, in the tenement house districts, are sorely needed. Municipal lodging houses to drain off the night lodgers who produce overcrowding in the miserable doubledeckers, are needed, and the possibility that such lodging houses would bring an influx of tramps into the city, I think, can be guarded against.

"Public assembly rooms, like those established by the City of Manchester, would be a great boon, especially in view of the law enforcing the closing of saloons on Sunday. The saloon is, no doubt, the cause or the occasion for much of the vice and crime that degrade our population, but the saloon, and this must not be forgotten, is also the clubhouse of the poor—the only refuge that many of them have from the dinginess, the squalor, and the darkness of the tenement house quarters that are by courtesy called their homes.

"Close the saloons, if you will, but provide a means of escape to take the place of that which you cut off, especially on Sunday, and during the Winter months. The tenement house is an intolerable place to abide in. During the week, in the day time, the men are mostly away; many of the women, too, are at work, but on Sunday, when the state of the weather forbids egress, the house is filled to suffocation.

"There is a block in this city, described in the report of the Tenement House Committee, containing on an area of an acre and a quarter over 2,000 human beings. How would those strenuous reformers, who think only of restriction and not of simultaneous positive measures, like to spend a Sunday in such a block?

"Again, the city can relieve the burden of rent by the municipal purchase of land. The London County Council has spent $1,500,000 for the purchase of land; Glasgow has spent $10,000,000; Birmingham has entered on a magnificent scheme of land purchase, which bids fair to make it one of the richest communities in the world. These are sound and practical measures, that can at once be undertaken without any waiting for the realization of other ideals.

"Secondly, steps are urgently needed looking to the peaceful adjustment of disputes between employers and employes, and in this connection it is especially unskilled labor that requires assistance. How can it be brought about that the just demands of unskilled laborers shall receive the attention which is their due? Skilled labor, doubtless, can take care of itself, but unskilled workers, no matter how excessive may be the hours of labor or how inadequate the wages paid to them, seem to be at the mercy of their employers, owing to the disastrous competition to which they are exposed.

"Public opinion is the only saving force upon which these masses of unskilled laborers can rely, but public opinion needs to be enlightened. Take the case of the recent Brooklyn strike. It has been said that the men should have held mass meetings, sent in petitions, and stated their grievances in the public prints; but what weight would such ex parte statements have had? They would have been met by categorical denials on the other side, and there the matter would have ended. Have you and I time to investigate? We are all busy, immersed in our affairs. Even if we feel inclined to search out the rights and wrongs of the questions in dispute, have we the means to do so?

"One of the reasons why there is violence in connection with strikes is that the men seem to believe that there is no other way of arresting public attention. But violence is barbarous, and in the long run intolerable, and there must be another means found of awakening public attention and of instructing and shaping public opinion.

"Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration seem well fitted to serve this purpose. The history of arbitration in England, covering a period of more than forty years, and our own experience in the United States, in Massachusetts, is distinctly encouraging. Such boards usually consist of equal numbers of employers and employes, the two parties uniting in the choice of a referee, with whom, in case they disagree, the final decision rests. Lock-outs and strikes are prohibited while the matter in dispute is pending, and when the verdict is rendered the parties are in honor bound to abide by it, and in a considerable number of instances they do abide by it, even when it is sorely against their material interests to do so. But even suppose that they should not, the object we have in view would still be attained. The questions would have been carefully argued, both sides would have had a hearing, an impartial third party, in whom both had expressed confidence, would have stated his decision and the reasons for it; public sentiment could then act intelligently.

"If the men were pronounced to be in the wrong, their case would be wholly lost; if they were declared to be right, public opinion would be unanimously on their side, and there is no corporation so rich and powerful as to be able to withstand the pressure which public opinion would bring to bear."

The members of the Socialist Labor Party who have taken exception to Prof. Adler's lectures on Socialism emphasized their objections by distributing copies of an open challenge at the doors of the hall. This was resented by the members of the Society for Ethical Culture.

Prof. Adler would not say what he intended to do about the challenge.

A VICTORY THAT IS A DEFEAT.

Rabbi Gottheil Preaches upon the Strike in Brooklyn.

Rabbi Gottheil, in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, preached yesterday on the recent labor trouble in Brooklyn. He said:

"We have had a war in miniature, a rebellion on a small scale. Our citizen soldiers were called out for active service. They had a taste of real campaign. Shots were fired, and some men killed, a few others wounded. Charges with fixed bayonets were made, and horsemen galloped into crowds and drove them asunder. Our arms were victorious. The enemy was routed, peace restored. But the brave conquerors almost stole back into our city at dusk, without so much as a Chinese lantern to welcome them; the fife and drum were the only music that was heard, as if the men were ashamed of the work they had to do.

"No blame to them, surely. They restored order, vindicated the majesty of the law, and brought the rebels to their senses.

"But the sadness of the whole business was presented to one's eye when the newspapers showed us our citizen soldiers firing their guns into tenement houses, from the windows of which women with babies in their arms fled, men scrambling up to roofs, and unarmed crowds rushing down streets; or, just as deplorable, men destroying electric wires, tearing up rails, or flinging bricks at cars!

"The poor workingmen are slinking back and begging for their places on the old terms, so the railroads have gained their point; but life in Brooklyn does not seem to flow back to its former channels as quickly and as smoothly as was expected. Of course not; it cannot; it never can after such victories.

"It is recorded that when Pyrrhus, King of Macedonia, one of the greatest warriors of antiquity, won a battle against the Romans, and the people came to congratulate him, he answered: 'One more such victory, and I shall return alone to Macedonia,' so dearly had he paid for his triumph. It was a victory which was defeat in reality. Is it not so with the victories in battles such as were fought over the bridge? Who has gained anything by it?

"The owners, the Directors of the railroads? Quite apart from their monetary losses, which must be considerable, what sort of a service have they now? The old hands, if they come back, will not so soon forget their defeat, and will remember that their employers had only soldiery as an answer to their demands; they will have their revenge whenever they have a chance, and harbor the feeling in their hearts. Better luck next time!

"Did the strikers gain anything? No one will pretend that such is the case. Yes. If they were at last to see that strikes had lost their usefulness for them; that ten or fifteen years ago employers were really helpless and defenseless in the presence of a large strike, but that employers are now better prepared to meet the emergency. But it does not seem that the workingmen have fully comprehended that. They sacrifice their own money, while the Directors of the roads lose that of others.

"The best auxiliaries capital has are the women and children of their laboring man. I do not wonder that they had rather face soldiers, arms, and all kinds of danger than the reproaches of their wives and children and the demands of the landlord for his rent!

"It might be worth while to go around and see how many families were injured, even beyond the hope of restoration, by that upheaval. How many men tasted for the first time the pleasures of an idle and lawless life with the wretched attractions of the dramshop and the saloons? How many will find their way back to an orderly, active, and respectful life after months of dissipation?

"Tell me not that society triumphed; the triumph means defeat, and what an injury! Say what you will, society rests on the broad and deep basis of the laboring classes, and weakness and rottenness there impair the whole structure.

"But the worst of all this is that the sacrifices incurred did not bring us one inch nearer the solution of the question at issue. Of course, the partisans of the employers will say, 'There is no question at all. Every one must have the right to carry on his business as he thinks proper.' Yes, his private business, and even here the law imposes certain restrictions; it prohibits what is a nuisance to the neighbors, or involves danger, or is against public morality. But a street railroad is not a private business. It is most public, more so than the mails or the telegraph. It is carried on in the open street, and is as necessary to the life of a great city as the water supply.

"A strike is a great public danger, and it ought not to be in the power of any directorate to say: 'We want no interference!' 6,000 workingmen are 6,000 citizens, and when that number declare they have a grievance and cannot continue their service and preserve their health and provide for their families, they have a right to be heard. They should be heard. This seems to me the plainest demand of justice and of good government. And if their demands are well founded the employers must be made to concede them.

"But, then, where shall the large dividends come—or even moderate ones? There lies the rub! Public highways and means of communication should not be built nor ran for dividends, but for the service of the people only.

"If the roads belonged to the city the day of reckoning would come at each election. As it is, the roads are delivered over to the good will of a power, practically irresponsible and irremovable. If this sounds like Socialism, I care not if it does; so far and in all things like that railroad business, it is my opinion. Call it what you will.

"No one can convince me that when 6,000 men say, 'We are bound to work twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and not at a stretch, but very often with interruption, which brings it up to sixteen hours, in Summer and in Winter, by day and by night, and be responsible for any slight mistake or oversight, and keep our schedule time to the minute, be all politeness to passengers, no matter how rude they are to us, and all that for the magnificent pay of $2 for the sixteen hours,' I say, no one can convince me that it is not tyranny to meet such complaint with a simple refusal to give any hearing to the complaint.

"It has been silenced for the present, but, alas, for our victory!

"I do not condemn the Directors. I do not know enough of the matter to feel justified in giving a verdict on the merits of the case in dispute, but I do feel much pity for the poor laborers and their families."

RELIGION THAT IS EXPERIENCED

Such, Dr. Parkhurst Says, Is Proof Against Skeptics' Arguments.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church held a large congregation yesterday morning, when Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached from the text, "O taste and see that the Lord is good." He said:

"The point I wish to make is the experimental feature of religion. A little boy says to another little boy, 'This apple is sour,' and boy number two says, 'I don't believe you,' and boy number one says, 'Then take a bite and see.' The boy tastes and is satisfied. So with religion—taste and find out. It is experience that tells."

Dr. Parkhurst drew another illustration by telling a story of a boy who visited the City of Cologne and upon his return told to his companions the wonders he had seen, and the boys who would not accept what they had read believed what had been seen.

"There are many things that can be seen only by scientific and learned men that we must accept as true. Still, it remains that knowledge that is experienced is greater knowledge than that which comes second hand.

"There is a great deal in experience—a good share of education is experience. The question is not how much Bible you have on your table or stored up in your mind, but how much you are the Bible in divine truth and spirituality.

"It is not clear that a man can ever break away from God and religion when he has once experienced them. I know people, I could name many, who have had experimental religion, yet cannot get away from their religious teaching. They may get away for a time, but, like the prodigal son, will return to their early teaching. A man at forty or fifty years will get back to the religion he learned at early youth at his mother's knee.

"Experience is the coat of mail which will withstand and turn back all that skeptics may throw at him. So many children and others are shaken in their belief by argument of others. They have nothing but argument to reply with, and are not always as ready with that as those they meet. When you have once tasted religion the roaring blast of skeptics has as little effect as the wind upon the sturdy oak."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOSPITALS

Subscriptions from Dry Goods Firms and Through the Woman's Fund.

Charles Lanier, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

Ddy Goods Auxiliary, G. A. W. Kingman, Treasurer, $5,710; St. George's Church, Episcopal, $422; Temple Ahawath Chesed, $164; St. Agnes's Chapel, Episcopal, $131; Society for Ethical Culture, $118; Anson Phelps Stokes, $100; F. W. Devoe, $50; James Renwick, $50; A. Van Santvoord, $50; Phillips Phoenix, $50; Synagogue Gates of Hope, $43; W. H. Starbuck, $25; Samuel Riker, $25; Ernest C. Bliss, $25; John T. Williams, $25; William Henry Russell, $25; Frederick E. Hyde, $25; William Oothout, $25; Henry Keteltas, $20; Charles C. Beaman, $10; Franklin S. Billings, $10; F. R. Lawrence, $10; McLoughlin Brothers, $10; George H. Sharpe, $10; Theodore Cooper, $10; J. Collins Pumpelly, $10; J. G. Heckscher, $10.

The Woman's Fund.—Mrs. S. V. Harkness, $100; Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, $50; Mrs. S. Barton French, $25; Mrs. Roswell Smith, $25; Mrs. Richard Mortimer, $20; Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard, $10; Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Jr., $10; Miss Frelinghuysen, $10; Mrs. David Thompson, $10; Mrs. C. H. Welling, $10; Deborah Society, $10; Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, $10; Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, $5; Mrs. Francis G. Gorham, $5; Mrs. Alfred L. Edwards, $5; Mrs. Hoffman Miller, $5; Mrs. Edward Neill, $5; Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, $5; Mrs. William H. Hume, $5; Mrs. Gregory Sutton, $5; Miss A. G. D., $5.

The office of the General Treasurer is at 17 Nassau Street, and of the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. John A. Lowery, at 32 West Thirty-fifth Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Upward Turn in Stocks on Bond Issue Prospects.

EXCHANGE LOWER, GOLD EXPORTS END

Marked Change in Speculative Sentiment—The Whisky Receivership and the Sensational Developments Which Followed It.

The lowest prices of last week were made on Tuesday. On that day every one was particularly blue, and predictions of a coming panic were freely made. As usual, however, the change came when hope was about abandoned, and from Wednesday until the close of the week prices improved and sentiment was quite optimistic.

The change came with well-defined rumors from Washington that Mr. Cleveland had determined to step into the breach once more in behalf of the Nation's credit, and that bonds would be issued to restore the gold reserve of the Treasury. On Thursday Assistant Secretary Curtis was in conference at the Sub-Treasury with several prominent foreign bankers, and he was in the city again on Saturday, having in the meantime reported at Washington the result of his first visit. On Saturday it was pretty generally believed in financial circles that an issue of 4 per cent. bonds on a 3½ per cent. basis would be announced early this week, and that the amount of the issue would be sufficient to tide over all difficulties pending satisfactory legislation by Congress. The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury during the week footed up about $14,000,000. The larger part of it, however, was not exported, but was placed in safe-deposit vaults. On Friday, as a result of the anticipated announcement of the Government loan, the foreign exchange market weakened, and as there was no longer profit in exporting the metal, $1,800,000 was returned to the Sub-Treasury. Saturday's steamer took away less than $450,000 of the $4,000,000 which had been engaged for export.

The week was almost bare of incident outside of the discussion of the Government's financial condition. The heaviest trading was in the industrials. Sugar and Chicago Gas were notably strong after Tuesday, the latter advancing on reports that the factions in the property had come to an agreement, and that the new owners of the stock would be given control. General Electric was particularly heavy, but there were no new developments concerning the property. Lead advanced from 27¾ to 33½, the liquidation, which was said to be for the account of an estate, having been apparently completed at the close of the previous week. Western Union was strong, and gained a couple of points.

The sensational incident of the week was the snap receivership for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, secured on Monday in Chicago by Mr. Greenhut, President of the company. The stock fell a point on the announcement, but some one was apparently willing to take all that was offered at 8. The protective committee has been fighting in the interest of the stockholders, and has accomplished much. Proxies for a large majority of the stock have been turned in to the committee, and it has been able to appeal to the Chicago court with such substantial backing that it had to be listened to. On Saturday Mr. Greenhut admitted, in his examination, that he was short of at least 15,000 shares of the stock of the company at the time of the application for the receivership, and it came out that the Directors held less than 1,000 shares among them. Facts came out showing that the company owes less than $5,000 outside of its rebate vouchers, that it has a handsome cash balance on hand, and that the latter would have been greater if Mr. Greenhut had not paid rebates several months in advance of their maturity. The court is to pass upon the application for the ousting of the present receivers to-day, and, as it has asked the committee to suggest the names of their successors, there seems to be little room for doubt that Mr. Greenhut's connection with the property is ended.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 3, 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	36	36	20
American Cotton Oil	22	18¾	28½
American Cotton Oil pf	67	62½	69
American Express	110	109	..
*American Sugar Refining	92	89	80½
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	92	90¼	83
American Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91½	88½
*American Tobacco	97	92	73
American Tobacco pf	108	107½	92½
At., Top. & Santa Fe	4½	3½	11⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	61¼	71
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅜	4⅜	..
*Bay State Gas	22¼	19¾	..
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	22	22	..
Canada Southern	49⅝	48	51
Canadian Pacific	52½	51½	72
Central Pacific	14	14	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	16	17¾
Chicago Gas	76⅛	71⅛	65¾
Chi. & East. Illinois pf	90	90	..
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅛	94½	104
Chi. & Northwestern pf	143¾	143	140
Chi., B. & Q.	72½	70	76⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38⅞	37	38⅜
C., M. & St. Paul	56⅞	54½	59
C., M. & St. Paul pf	117½	116¼	118½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63¼	60½	67¾
C. & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	6¼
C., H. V. & T.	19½	16	19
Consolidated Gas Co.	127¾	126	124
Delaware & Hudson	129½	128¼	137⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	162½	157⅞	165½
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	10⅛	10⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	32¾	32½
Distilling & Cattle Feed	9½	7⅞	27½
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	3½	3½	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	95	96
General Electric	33⅛	28⅜	34⅜
Great Northern pf	100	100	103
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1⅛	1	5
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	2	1⅞	..
Illinois Central	89	86¼	94
Iowa Central	6	5⅝	7½
Iowa Central pf	20	19	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	..
Laclede Gas	25⅛	23¼	..
Laclede Gas pf	84½	83	62
Lake Erie & Western	16⅝	15¾	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅝	69	..
Lake Shore	138¾	136¼	128
Long Island	87½	84½	98½
*Long Island Traction	11⅛	10	..
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	49⅝	46⅝
Louisville, N. A. & C.	7½	7	9⅜
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	24¾	22	36⅝
Manhattan Beach	2¾	2¾	..
Manhattan Con.	109½	104⅛	122¼
*Metropolitan Traction	97	97	..
Michigan Central	95	94¼	99½
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	27	27	..
Missouri Pacific	22½	20	24
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13⅜	12½	13⅛
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22⅞	21½	24
Mobile & Ohio	16	15⅛	18
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	64	64	..
*National Lead Company	33½	27¾	29⅜
*National Lead Co. pf	82½	78¼	76¼
National Linseed Oil	18	17¾	22
New-Jersey Central	89¼	85⅝	115
New-York Central	100¼	99	101
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	30½	29	11⅞
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	26	26	34
N. Y., Lake Erie & West.	10½	9⅝	15¼
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14	13	16
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	40⅜	38½	45¼
Norfolk & Western	4¼	3⅞	..
Norfolk & Western pf	16¼	14	..
North American	3¼	2¾	4
Northern Pacific	3	2½	4¼
Northern Pacific pf	16¾	15⅛	17⅞
Ontario & Western	16⅞	15⅝	16
Oregon S. L. & Utah N.	4	3⅜	7
Pacific Mail	22¾	20	17½
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3¼	3¼	4¼
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅝	8⅛	20¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	29	..
P., C., C. & St. Louis	16½	15	14
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44½	43¾	50
Pullman Palace Car Co.	156	154¼	169
Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	..
Quicksilver pf	13½	13½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4¼	4⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅞	8½	9
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90⅛	90¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	31¾	37½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	111½	112½
Southern Pacific	18	17½	23⅛
Southern Railway	10⅝	8½	..
Southern Railway pf	33⅝	29½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	13¼	16¾
Texas Pacific	9	8⅛	8⅝
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2	1⅞	6
Union Pacific	10¼	8½	18½
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	3⅝	3⅛	5½
United States Cordage	5⅞	4½	..
United States Cordage pf	9½	7⅞	..
United States Cordage gtd.	19¼	17	..
United States Express	43	43	..
United States Rubber	42¼	39¾	..
United States Rubber pf	93	93	83
*United States Leather	10	10	..
*United States Leather pf	63¾	60	..
Wabash	6⅛	5⅝	7½
Wabash pf	13⅞	12⅜	14½
Western Union Telegraph	88⅛	86	84⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅛	9	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38¾	37½	49⅝
Wisconsin Central	3	3	6

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $9,128,950. The banks now hold $36,751,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $186,800, an increase in specie of $379,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $12,645,700, a decrease in deposits of $12,547,400, and an increase in circulation of $51,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 2, '95.	Jan. 26, '95.	Feb. 3, '94.
Loans	$490,345,400	$490,158,600	$419,530,500
Specie	81,555,500	81,175,600	129,558,900
Legal t'd's	91,937,300	104,583,000	120,016,200
Deposits	546,965,200	559,512,600	551,898,400
Circulation	11,371,900	11,320,900	12,602,900

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Feb. 2, '95.	Jan. 26, '95.	Feb. 3, '94.
Specie	$81,555,500	$81,175,600	$129,558,900
Legal t'd's	91,937,300	104,583,000	120,016,200
Total reserve	$173,492,800	$185,758,600	$249,575,100
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	136,741,300	139,878,150	137,952,100
Excess res've above legal req'rements	$36,751,500	$45,880,450	$111,623,000

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$36,751,500	1890	$14,268,450
1894	111,623,000	1889	18,893,175
1893	18,654,000	1888	22,594,775
1892	33,441,425	1887	20,471,750
1891	23,943,125	1886	35,013,575

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was more active and firmer. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent., the average being something over 2 per cent.

Time money was less freely offered, and rates were advanced. Quotations were 2 per cent., nominal, for thirty days; 3 per cent for sixty days; 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, but the demand was limited. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime six months,' and 7 per cent. and above for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £588,713, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 65.73, became 69.12. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,550,000f. in gold and 350,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong until Thursday, when it weakened on reports of a coming Government bond issue. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows. New-Orleans—Commercial, 100@75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Chicago—50c premium. Boston—20@25c discount. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16@⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—90c premium bid; offered at 100c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅛ bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London bar silver sold at 27½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $561,817, and the exports for the same period $26,450,926. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	2
American Tobacco	3
Chicago Gas	3¾
Chicago & Northwest	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1⅛
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	2⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2
Illinois Central	1½
Iowa Central pf	1½
Manhattan	2⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1
National Lead	2¾
National Lead pf	3⅜
Pacific Mail	2¾
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅛
Union Pacific	1¼
United States Cordage pf	1½
United States Leather pf	1¼

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute	2½
American Cotton Oil	4
American Cotton Oil pf	3½
American Express	2
Canadian Pacific	4⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	1
Col. & Hocking Coal	1¾
Edison Electric Illum. of New-York	3
General Electric	3⅜
Long Island	3
Michigan Central	3¼
Norfolk & Western pf	3⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	1½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1¼
Chi. & N. P. 5s, cts	1⅞
Equitable Gas, Chicago, 1st	1
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st	1
Iron Mountain 1st Ark. Bch	1
U. P., D. & G. 5s	2½

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	2½
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1½
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st	2
Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s	1¼
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn. 4s	1
Chicago & Erie 1st	1¼
C., B. & Q. debenture 5s	1⅛
East Tennessee ben	2
Chi., B. & O. 7s	1½
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	2
Consolidated Gas 5s	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	4
Erie 2d cn., cts	1½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1½
Green Bay inc	1
Hous. & Texas gen	1
Kansas Pacific cn	4
Kansas Pacific 1st, Denver	1½
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
Kings County Elevated 1st	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1½
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as	2
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis g. 5s	4
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1½
Missouri Pacific 4s	1½
Mobile & Ohio gen	2⅝
New-York Central 1st, c	1
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford deb	2
Northern Pacific 2d	2¼
Northern Pacific 3d	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	1½
Oregon Short Line & Utah North. cn.	2½
Peoria & East. 1st	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	1
Reading gen. 4s	1⅞
Richmond & Danville 6s	1
Rio Grande Western 1st	1½
Rock Island 6s, c	1
Rock Island 5s, c	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cn	1½
S. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
St. Paul & Omaha cn	2¼
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Dakota	1
Union Pacific 1st, 1992	½
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1
Wisconsin Central 1st	4

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 31, 1895	£35,946,720	......
Feb. 1, 1894	28,026,646	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 31, 1895	84,824,840	£49,382,132
Feb. 1, 1894	68,074,000	50,449,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 31, 1895	40,707,000	13,569,000
Feb. 1, 1894	33,000,750	11,000,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 31, 1895	15,517,000	13,708,000
Feb. 1, 1894	10,176,000	16,263,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 31, 1895	4,107,000	6,894,000
Feb. 1, 1894	4,125,000	7,014,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 31, 1895	3,514,657	1,757,333
Feb. 1, 1894	2,594,667	1,497,333
SPAIN.		
Jan. 31, 1895	8,004,000	11,440,000
Feb. 1, 1894	7,918,000	7,308,000
Total last week	£192,620,727	£96,750,465
Corresponding week 1894	154,315,068	93,531,583
Week ending Jan. 24, 1895	190,664,895	96,525,020
Corresponding week 1893	153,463,181	93,287,750

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Feb. 2	$579,638,986
Balance for week ending Feb. 2	58,656,683
Clearings for week ending Jan. 26	495,021,039
Balance for week ending Jan. 26	30,706,236
Clearings for week ending Jan. 19	513,861,063
Balance for week ending Jan. 19	34,995,334
Clearings for week ending Jan. 12	532,017,491
Balance for week ending Jan. 12	35,048,909
*Clearings for week ending Jan. 5	563,487,193
*Balance for week ending Jan. 5	44,331,203
*Clearings for week ending Dec. 27	423,843,771
*Balance for week ending Dec. 27	27,361,361

*For five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$9,020,821
Corresponding week 1894	7,099,342
Since Jan. 1, 1895	50,435,330
Corresponding period 1894	38,939,145
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Tuesday	4,931,536
Corresponding week 1894	6,967,067
Since Jan. 1, 1895	29,683,303
Corresponding period 1894	30,193,810
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	221,851
Corresponding week 1894	333,511
Since Jan. 1, 1895	631,744
Corresponding week 1894	719,141
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	7,859,042
Corresponding week 1894	1,578,561
Since Jan. 1, 1895	25,457,915
Corresponding period 1894	5,930,647

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market opened last week with a despondent and unsettled look, nearly all orders for bonds having been canceled on account of the uncertainty in regard to the action of the Treasury to relieve the present condition. However, day by day it improved, and closed with a good feeling and a good inquiry for the better class of bonds at considerably higher prices than the same bonds were offered at the early part of the week.

Speculative bonds were particularly weak in the early part of the week. Atchison, Northern Pacific, Reading, and Southern Railway bonds all sold off sharply, but afterward regained all their loss. In the high-grade bonds there was not much change in price. There were no bonds pressed for sale, however, so quotations were practically unchanged. A large number of the orders canceled have been renewed, and the situation is now about the same as it has been since the 1st of January. The only bonds brought out during the week were the $7,000,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company 5s, advertised by the Central Trust Company and its associates.

The gaining of its suit with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has again directed attention to the New-York, Susquehanna and Western securities, particular inquiry having been made for the Wilkesbarre and Eastern first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, which are guaranteed, principal and interest, by this company. This road is in reality a part of the main line of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western, the latter company owning the entire capital stock. The bonds sell at about 98 and interest, which, in comparison with the other securities of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western, appears to be low.

Government bonds have been weak and depressed, with little demand. Intending purchasers are awaiting developments in regard to the new loan, in hopes of getting cheaper bonds.

Traction securities have been in better demand than railroad bonds, some activity being noted in the principal issues. Buffalo, Bridgeport, Rochester, and Columbus bonds have been in good demand. The only change in price was in the Buffalos, which show a decline of about 1 per cent., they having sold at 103 and interest.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Local securities were quiet this week, with few changes. Consolidated Car-Heating stock declined 10 per cent. from the asked price, from 50 to 40. Hudson River Telephone stock declined 1 per cent. from the asked price. A block of Union Railway bonds is offered 1 per cent. below last week's asked price, at 105½ and interest. The stock certificates of the Westcott Express Company are now ready and will be delivered upon presentation at the National Commercial Bank of the certificates of subscription issued, and the reorganization certificates of deposit issued by the Merchants' National Bank. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Telephone Company will be held March 7. The annual report for the year 1894 will be submitted and the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year will take place. The old board will probably be re-elected.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad stock	117	118
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
†Celluloid Company	62½	65
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	101
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	40
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	47½	49
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	65
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.	115	130
*Union Ry. Co. of N.Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	101
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	128	131
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy Railroad Co.	81	82
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Co.	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	115	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	..	75
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The inactivity in local securities continues, and there seems to be little or no inclination to invest funds for the present. The bank stock list is neglected. Prices are about the same, and few sales are reported. The Industrial Trust Company has paid a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., and the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company announces a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on Feb. 11. The illuminating stocks are extremely quiet, and, with the exception of a small lot of Narragansett Electric Lighting Company at 79, no sales are noted. The local money market continues quiet, with rates unchanged at 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. for commercial paper and 3 per cent. for loans to banks. Loans on cotton were made at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	47	49
Atlantic	32	40
Blackstone Canal	25½	27
City	63	65
Commercial	48	50
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	49¾	..
First	112	117
Fourth	118½	..
Globe	53	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	25	..
Manufacturers'	136	..
Merchants'	60	..
Mechanics'	51¼	52½
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43	44¼
National Commerce	47¾	..
Old	113	117
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	26	27
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	126	135
Third	..	100½
Traders'	38	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	..	53
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	..	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	..	199
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	140
Prov. & Spring.	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	253
Prov., Warren & B.	117	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	..	210
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Mft. pf.	110	112½
Nicholson File	49	57
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	98	102
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s.	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	33	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	..	100
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	104½	108
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	45	50
Merchants'	46	52
Prov. Washington	..	50¼
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narra. Electric	78½	79½
Providence Gas	81	..
Pawtucket Gas	79	..
Providence Telephone	90	92
R. I. Electric Proct	120	130
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	66	76
P. & Ston. S. S.	*146	149
R. I. Safe Deposit	..	100
SALES.		
5 shares Third National Bank	..	97

*Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—Trading in local securities was light again this week, and there are few changes to record in prices. Money rates are unchanged, but demand at local institutions, together with a more conservative policy on the part of bankers in the matter of loans, suggested a hardening of rates shortly. Philadelphia Gas sold below 18 on two occasions, but seemed to get a little better support later. The closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 17⅞; Peoples' Pipeage, 13¾; Wheeling, 22¼; Central Traction, 19; Citizens', 57⅝; Birmingham, 13¾; Duquesne, 27; Manchester, 37⅝; Westinghouse Electric second preferred, 30¾; first preferred, 49, and Westinghouse Air Brake, 126.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The rates of discount last week were 1 for three months and ½ for thirty days. They were very firm, in view of the prospective gold loan of the United States. General opinion is, however, that the completion of the negotiations will not imply necessarily a large drain of gold from London. Silver grew firmer, owing to the lack of American offerings. Business on the Stock Exchange was rather unsettled, but prices were maintained fairly. Consols fell 1. There was considerable trading in American railroad securities toward the end of the week. Union Pacific rose 1¼; Northern Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1 each; Wabash debenture bonds and Erie, ¾ each; Denver and Rio Grande common and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½ each; Atchison shares and Central Pacific, ¼ each. Norfolk and Western fell 2¾, and Louisville and Nashville ¼.

Financial Continued on Page 11.

RAISING FUNDS BY DISCOUNTS

Novel Scheme That Is Popular with Members of the Embury Methodist Church in Brooklyn.

The Embury Methodist Church's new home at Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, is almost paid for, all its members having subscribed, directly and through entertainments for the building fund, readily and with liberality. The amount yet due is practically arranged for.

But the organ, that is so essential, has not yet been obtained. It will be in its place shortly, however, if the novel scheme for raising the $1,800 required for it continues as popular as it is now and has been, and there is every reason to expect that it will.

Henry V. Haigh, Chairman of the Building Committee, proposes it, and, as it is offered to give a value of $100 for an investment of $2, it was promptly indorsed by the members of the church.

It is a discount scheme. Every person who pays $2 to the church Building Fund receives a book in which are coupons representing $100 worth of discounts, and a list of merchants and dealers in this city and Brooklyn who will honor the coupons.

The possessor of a book goes to one of these merchants or dealers and buys, say, $10 worth of material on which the merchant or dealer allows a discount of 5 per cent. Five per cent. off $10 is 50 cents. The customer pays $9.50 in cash and 50 cents in coupons.

The church gets $1 of the $2 paid for the book. The other dollar goes to a company which has copyrighted the plan.

Men in all kinds of business, from dealers in artificial limbs to owners of laundries, and, of course, dry goods and grocery establishments, have indicated their willingness to allow the discounts. They give all the way from 1 to 25 per cent., always for cash.

The coupons are arranged in sheets of thirty-three each. The one-cent coupons are blue, the three-cents light brown, the five-cents green, and the ten-cent coupons dark brown. There are 528 coupons in each book, representing $100.

More than 1,500 of these books have been sold to the members of the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church and their friends.

Some of the possessors of the books will give to the church what they save by the discounts.

MRS. YOUNG WANTED TO DIE.

Now Suffering from Burns and a Jump from a Window.

Mrs. Eva Young is a patient at the Brooklyn City Hospital, suffering from severe burns received at her home, 36 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday.

It was, at first, believed that she was the victim of an accident, but she has informed Coroner Kene that she wanted to end her life. Her condition is critical.

Mrs. Young is suffering from extreme melancholia, and this was her second attempt to kill herself.

She went to Springfield, Conn., on Dec. 24, and gave herself up to the police, alleging that she had been engaged in a blackmailing scheme against a Brooklyn dry goods merchant, who had paid her $500, which she had thrown into Long Island Sound.

Mrs. Young's husband was communicated with. He took her to Brooklyn, and, on Dec. 30, she jumped from the second-story window of her home. She is still suffering from injuries then received.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,990,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the holders of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, dated March 2, 1885, due March 2, 1905, redeemable at the option of the company on and after March 2, 1895:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to terms of the above mortgage, the company exercises its option and will redeem, on March 2, 1895, the entire outstanding issue of these bonds.

Par and interest will be paid on March 2, 1895, at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New-York, on presentation of the bonds, with coupon of March, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached. Interest on these bonds will cease on and after March 2, 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1895.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.,
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

hereby offers for subscription, subject to sale or advance in price,

$375,000 of its 5 Per Cent.

Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of 1890,

DUE MAY 1, 1920,

AT 103 AND INTEREST.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000, with right of registration of principal.

Trustee, Atlantic Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are part of a reserve of $500,000 of the original issue of $1,500,000, held for retirement of the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, which bonds are this day called for payment March 2, 1895.

Upon payment of the 6 per cent. bonds, this becomes the first issue covering the entire property of the company.

The mortgage contains a sinking-fund provision of $20,000 per annum, (bonds cannot be drawn,) under which the issue has already been reduced $61,000.

Capital stock of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co	$3,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, after March 2, 1895	1,439,000

The preference in subscription to these bonds is offered by the company until Feb. 10, 1895, to holders of its called 6 per cent. bonds, and for this purpose the company will receive its called 6 per cent. bonds on and after Feb. 1, 1895, at 103 flat, to be exchanged for the new bond.

Subscriptions will be received and exchanges made at

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, N. Y.,
and at the office of the company, 16 Smith St., Brooklyn N. Y.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

OREGON SHORT LINE

AND

UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system to protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership of your property has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds,
DATED JAN. 4, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Jan. 4, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of thirty-two hundred and sixty-four 2-100 dollars, ($3,264.02.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of February, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company,

Central Trust Company of New-York,

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company,

Offer for sale at 103 and accrued interest

$7,000,000

PURCHASE MONEY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

Part of a total authorized issue of **$17,500,000,** disposed of as follows:

There are held to acquire other properties	$1,825,000
There have been sold to former owners	5,500,000
There have been sold to other investors	3,175,000
There are now offered for subscription	7,000,000
	$17,500,000

The Officers and Directors of the Company will be as follows:

OFFICERS.

THOS. A. McINTYRE	President.
DAVID DOWS, Jr.	First Vice President.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN	Second Vice President.
WILLIAM A. NASH	Treasurer.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr.	Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
President Atlantic Dock Co.
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
David Dows & Co.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
President Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. H. SOUTHARD,
President Franklin Trust Co.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr.,
McIntyre & Wardwell.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF,
Woodruff's Stores.
THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER,
American Sugar Refining Co.
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
McIntyre & Wardwell.
GEO. W. YOUNG,
President United States Mortgage Co.
JAMES TIMPSON,
Ass't Treas., The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
FRANCIS D. BEARD,
Erie Basin Stores.
WILLIAM COVERLY,
Henderson Brothers.
DAVID DOWS, Jr.,
Dows and Columbia Stores.

Trustee of the First Mortgage Bonds,
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of carrying on the business of storage, wharfage, warehousing, and the doing of all acts and things incidental to such business.

The authorized and issued Capital Stock of the Company is $12,500,000, consisting of

Preferred Series "A"	$2,500,000
Preferred Series "B"	5,000,000
Common Stock	5,000,000

It owns in fee the following well-known wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn:

Empire Stores	Frontage, 465 ft.
Fulton Stores	Frontage, 350 ft.
Martin's Stores	Frontage, 685 ft.
Watson Stores	Frontage, 278 ft.
Harbeck Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Watson Elevator	Frontage, 115 ft.
Robert Stores	Frontage, 330 ft.
Mediterranean Stores	Frontage, 280 ft.
Pierrepont Stores	Frontage, 440 ft.
Prentice Stores	Frontage, 670 ft.
Woodruff Stores	Frontage, 372 ft.
Columbia Stores	Frontage, 216 ft.
Dows Stores	Frontage, 174 ft.
Union Stores	Frontage, 535 ft.
Master's Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Nye & Commercial Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
McCormack Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Clinton Stores	Frontage, 500 ft.
Stranahan's Stores	Frontage on King St., 640 ft.
Laimbeer's Stores	Frontage, 470 ft.
Excelsior Stores	Frontage, 600 ft.
Finlay Stores (South Pier)	Frontage, 400 ft.
Finlay Stores (North Pier)	Frontage, 400 ft.
Pinto's Stores	Frontage, 490 ft.
Atlantic Dock Piers:	
Atlantic Dock Co.—Outlying Property	Frontage, 200 ft.
German-American Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Merchant Stores	Frontage, 480 ft.
N. Y. Warehousing Co.'s Stores	Frontage, 450 ft.

It controls under leases the following properties:

Beard's Amity Street Stores, part fee	Frontage, 157 ft.
Franklin Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Beard's Erie Basin Stores	Frontage, 2,216 ft.

These properties comprise nearly the entire Brooklyn water front from Nesmith's Stores, above the Brooklyn Bridge, to and including the Erie Basin on Gowanus Bay, making a total frontage of 14,569 feet, or 2 3-4 miles.

VALUATION.

The following appraisals have been made, which include all the above-described property and additional property not acquired for which bonds have been withheld, as stated below:

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President Chamber of Commerce $27,300,000

Mr. Orr further states in his appraisal, that the value of the properties as a money-earning power would be increased twenty-five per cent. when concentrated under one intelligent management.

Mr. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co $26,750,000

Mr. Joost states that the value of the properties would be enhanced at least fifteen per cent. by consolidation.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY, President D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company $30,000,000

Certain properties having a total frontage of 615 feet, included in the foregoing appraisals, have not been acquired; and by agreement with the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company there have been withheld, upon the estimate and determination of

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company;
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank;
GEORGE W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Company,

bonds to the amount of $1,825,000.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER, Public Accountants, have made careful examination of the books of various properties now consolidated, and have reported as follows:

"11 Pine Street, New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.

"GEO. W. YOUNG, Esq., President United States Mortgage Company, New-York:

"Dear Sir: We have made a careful examination of the operation of the properties which have been acquired by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and present detailed statements showing the net earnings, after payment of taxes and other expenses of operation, as follows:

1891	$1,343,338.82
1892	1,460,990.37
1893	1,569,638.05
1894	1,704,071.25
	$6,078,038.49

These figures show average net earnings per annum of	$1,519,510.00
From which should be deducted: Rents of leasehold properties	225,000.00
Which leaves a total net return of	$1,294,510.00
Deducting the interest on the $15,675,000.00 Bonds issued	783,750.00
There remain applicable to the accumulation of the surplus and for dividends on Capital Stock as provided in the Company's articles of association	$510,760.00

We deem it proper to add that during the past year a number of improvements have been made in the way of new piers and storehouses, which, in our judgment, will increase the earnings at least $75,000 per year.

Some of the improvements during the past few years have been charged to expense or labor accounts by the various Companies, and if proper allowance were made for these, the above figures would be increased.

It is our further opinion that the saving in office expenses, under one management of these properties, would be $150,000 per year.

YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER."

In addition to the figures certified to by the Accountants, the estimate of conservative men at present engaged in the storage business is that through the additional productive capacity of the several plants, due to a united management and control, the Company, while making to the patrons of these properties rates at least as reasonable as heretofore, will be able very materially to increase the previous earnings.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

The title to the property of the company has been guaranteed in the sum of **$20,000,000** by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New-York, and on each of the Warehouse Company's Bonds the Title Company has indorsed the following certificate:

"The Title Guarantee & Trust Company hereby certifies that it has examined the title of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to the fee simple and leasehold premises covered by the mortgage described in this bond, and has issued its policy of title insurance for **$20,000,000,** insuring to the United States Mortgage Company as Trustee for the bondholders under said mortgage the title of said premises and the validity and genuineness of said mortgage, as by reference to said policy will more fully appear."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

The Company is prohibited, by its Articles of Incorporation, and by its By-Laws, from creating any subsequent mortgage debt in addition to that hereinbefore mentioned, except with the consent of ninety per cent. of record of all the issued Preferred Stock of each Series.

The Company has in addition to the foregoing property a working cash capital of....$500,000

In addition thereto, a surplus at the rate of at least one hundred thousand dollars per annum shall be accumulated until it amounts to....$500,000

Pending such accumulation no dividend can be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus equal to **$100,000** for each year it has existed. After such surplus of **$500,000** shall have been created, no dividend shall be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus of or to the value of at least **$500,000.**

The organization of the Company and the validity of its First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock have been certified to and approved by counsel.

CERTIFICATES OF COUNSEL.

Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, as counsel for UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, the Trustee, have given the following certificate:

TO THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY:

We have examined the certificate of organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the organization of that Company, the bonds, mortgage, and capital stock of that Company.

In our opinion the Company is validly organized, and the bonds, mortgage, and stock of said Company are valid in inception and issue, and the bonds and mortgage are purchase-money bonds and mortgage.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON.

Messrs. Bowers & Sands and Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, as counsel for the Warehouse Company, have given the following certificate:

TO THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY:

We hereby advise you that the organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the issue of its securities are valid in law; that the holders of its capital stock will be legally secure in the rights and immunities set forth in the certificates thereof, and that the first mortgage bonds of said Company are secured by a purchase-money mortgage lien, as set forth in the mortgage securing the same.

BOWERS & SANDS,
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We invite subscriptions to the foregoing bonds at 103 and accrued interest, payable as follows:

Five per cent. on application.
Balance on allotment.

Temporary receipts on payment of sums due on allotment will be given by the United States Mortgage Company, one of the undersigned, exchangeable for bonds as soon as the same are engraved and ready for delivery.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription, and to make allotments of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after subscription books shall have closed.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the moneys paid on application will be applied to the sums due on allotment. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Application will be made to list these securities on the New-York Stock Exchange.

APPLICATION MUST BE MADE UPON A FORM TO BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WHERE COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE SECURED.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M., and will close at 3 P. M. on that day, or earlier if so determined.

The Franklin Trust Company is authorized to receive subscriptions in Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New-York.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,
65 Cedar Street, New-York.

Financial.

42d St., Manhattanville & St. N. Av. R. R. Securities

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128-130 BOWERY.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held, pursuant to call by the President, at the general offices of the company, at Parsons, Kansas, on Feb. 14, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., to act on, ratify, and confirm the purchase by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of the property of the Southwestern Mineral Railway Company, and to authorize, ratify, and confirm the issuing of a mortgage to secure bonds to be issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile of completed railway for the payment of the said property and for other purposes, and to be known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company's First Mortgage Extension Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, and for such other purposes relating thereto as may be proper.

The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of Feb. 4 until the morning of Feb. 16 next.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee. 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

NIKOLA TESLA COMPANY.
15 Broad St., New-York, Feb. 2, 1895.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the NIKOLA TESLA COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 15 Broad St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock shall be increased to the par amount of $500,000, to consist of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share.

EDWARD D. ADAMS,
ALFRED S. BROWN,
WILLIAM B. RANKINE,
ERNEST K. ADAMS,
CHARLES F. COANEY,
Majority of Directors.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY,
New-York Office, 13 Park Row.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1895, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., Feb. 8, at 12 M., and reopen Feb. 14, 1895.

J. D. CHEEVER, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE ERIE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 45.

A quarterly dividend (No. 45) of One Per Cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders Feb. 18, 1895, that are of record at noon Saturday, Feb. 9. The stock books will be closed at noon, Feb. 9, and opened Monday, Feb. 18, 1895.

CHAS. J. GLIDDEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Lowell, Mass., Feb. 1, 1895.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

PRIZES OFFERED AT YALE

For Excellence in English Composition by Freshmen.

THE M'LAUGHLIN FUND AVAILABLE

Prof. Dana's Valuable Gift to the Peabody Museum—New Laboratory for the Scientific School.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—The friends of the late Edward T. McLaughlin, '83, Professor of Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric in Yale University, soon after his death raised a fund of $1,000 for the encouragement of English composition in the freshman class. From the income of this fund a first and second prize are offered this year for the first time. Competition is open to all members of the freshman academic class. The list of subjects on which the essays are to be written is as follows: The character of Rosalind; Shakespeare's skill in plot construction, as shown in "The Merchant of Venice; an imaginary account of the first performance of "King Henry V." at the Curtain Theatre; Falstaff; the metaphorical element in Shakespeare's diction; a comparison of Shakespeare as an artist, with Milton as a moralist; the supernatural in Macbeth.

The Freshman Union has elected the following officers: President—O. M. Clark; Vice President—A. W. Clapp; Secretary—H. Bingham, Jr.; Treasurer—R. G. D. Douglass; Sergeant at Arms—M. W. Gaines; Executive Committee—G. M. Ripley, L. G. Pettee, and R. E. Clark. The debate which followed the election was on the subject "Resolved, That convict labor should be abolished." The speakers on the affirmative side were G. M. Ripley and G. A. Hanford, and on the negative side, A. D. Smith and H. S. Recknagel. It was decided in favor of the negative.

The Yale Union has elected the following officers: President—R. S. Baldwin, '95; Vice President—S. M. Alford, '96; Secretary—C. E. Clough, '95; Treasurer—L. H. Porter, '96; Executive Committee—S. Tyler, '95, Chairman; W. H. Clark, '96; C. U. Clark, '97. Prof. Hadley and President Baldwin and the three speakers who took part in behalf of Yale in the recent Yale-Harvard debate received resolutions of thanks for their work in connection with that debate. The Yale-Princeton debate will take place in Alumni Hall May 1.

An informal dinner of the New-York Yale '94 Club will be held at 41 West Thirty-first Street Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at 7 o'clock. Those who intend to be present should send their names to Hall Park McCullough, 88 Park Avenue, New-York City. The committee in charge of the affair consists of J. A. Hawes, Chairman; G. F. Dominick, Jr., John Howland, H. P. McCullough, and W. F. Murray.

The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island will be held at the Montauk Clubhouse, Eighth Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Feb. 4, at 6:30 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained from William B. Hill, Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New-York.

Prof. James A. Dana has presented to the Peabody Museum a large number of books and pamphlets. The collection consists of over 100 bound volumes and about 1,700 pamphlets, mainly special memoirs, and all relating to geology or allied sciences. Many of these publications are out of print, and some of them are exceedingly rare. Heretofore the library of the geological department of the museum has lacked many of the publications which has been applied by Prof. Dana.

The students of the Sheffield Scientific School are watching with great interest the fitting up of the interior of the new laboratory for the scientific school. A great deal of special furniture will be introduced, one of the principal features of this being the form of the drying oven which will be employed. This is a novelty in chemical laboratory apparatus. There will be five of these ovens in the building. There will be a special steam bath for the hoods, the porcelain funnels for which have been ordered from Germany. White glazed tiling will be used in the back of the hoods. Distilled water, which is largely used for experimental purposes, will be generated on the top story of the new building and piped down into the different rooms. The machinery for the building will be of the best and of the most lasting character. There will be an attic in the front part of the building, which will be divided into five bedrooms and several studies, for the accommodation of the five or six assistants who will be needed in the laboratory. The building will also contain a library and reading room, in which a complete list of books and journals relating to scientific subjects will be kept. There will be places in the building for about 24 assistants and graduates, 40 seniors, 80 juniors, and 90 freshmen. The total number that can be accommodated will be about 500.

Prof. William C. Robinson of the Yale Law School has accepted the invitation of the Catholic University, at Washington, D. C., to lecture at that institution. Judge Robinson will begin his work in Washington next October, but his duties there will not compel him to sever his connection with the Yale Law School. Prof. Robinson will deliver lectures and supervise the law department of the Catholic University.

The final trials for the second Banjo Club resulted in the choice of the following men, who will constitute the club for the ensuing year: Banjeurines—J. A. Ballentine, '96; J. W. Carey, '97; H. R. Hanson, '96, S.; C. F. Neergaard, '97; G. R. Holden, '97. Piccolos—F. W. Hoeninghaus, '96; H. S. Kip, '96. Banjos—J. E. Shaw, '97, S.; J. H. Porter, '97, S.; A. J. Draper, '97. Mandolins—T. B. Clark, '96; M. D. Eames, '98; M. T. Clark, '97, S. Guitars—A. S. Chittenden, '96; W. U. Parsons, '95, S.; C. S. Adee, '97; P. D. Wright, '96, S.; G. P. Putnam, '96, S.; C. W. Danforth, '96, S.; A. W. Pearce, '96, S.

The first meeting of the senior class interested in the formation of an academic senior military company was held during the last week in the Second Regiment Armory. About sixty-five men were present, and they were organized in double ranks and put through the manual of arms. They will have regular drills every week. They are under the instruction of Capt. Pettit, Professor of Military Tactics in the Sheffield Scientific School.

NEWS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Lecture Shortly to be Delivered by A. B. Hepburn on Currency Reform.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The fourth of the series of lectures on finance by well-known authorities is to be given on Feb. 8 by A. B. Hepburn, formerly Controller of the Currency. His lecture will be on the general subject of currency reform.

The January numbers of The Cornell Magazine and The Bulletin, the monthly publication of the University Christian Association, are of unusual interest. The former contains a scholarly article on Lessing, from Prof. W. T. Hewett of the German Department, and an article on "Religion and the College Man," by H. J. Hagerman, '94. The article has aroused much discussion among those who accept and those who reject the belief that scientific training alone is likely to lead to unbelief. The Bulletin is given up to a discussion of missionary work in Japan, giving especial attention to the work of R. S. Miller, the Cornell missionary who is laboring among the young men of the Japanese universities.

On Thursday, the day of prayer for colleges, the Christian Association held services, which were led by President Williams, John R. Mott, '88, and T. H. Sayford.

Dr. Frank Fetter, Ph. D., Instructor in Economics, has been appointed Professor of Political Economy in the Indiana State University, and will leave at the end of this year. Instructor F. H. Noyes of the department of architecture will also leave within a few weeks to accept a position in the Manual High School at Indianapolis, Ind.

Ex-President Andrew D. White, who recently resigned his position as United States Minister at St. Petersburg and is now at Munich, has presented to the Law School two fine paintings, one of Chancellor Kent and the other of Grotius.

The latest number of the Cornell studies in classical philology contains a paper by Miss Alice Walton, '93, on the cult of Asklepios, which has attracted considerable attention both in this country and in Germany.

The Woodford Debating Society has selected G. L. Bockes, '95; J. P. Harrold, L. S., and J. Esmond, '94, for the debate between the Woodford Club and the Cornell Congress.

Carl Baermann, the eminent pianist, who was von Bülow's successor as director of the piano department in the conservatory at Munich, is to give a concert here on Feb. 25.

The senior class has appointed as a committee to consider the question of wearing the cap and gown at commencement, W. R. Eastman, Chairman; R. H. Haskell, and H. J. Clark.

The athletic council is considering various designs for a general athletic medal, which shall be uniform for all athletic events, to be distinguished only by the inscriptions or possibly by the addition of a bar for each new prize.

By the terms of the Morrill Land Act and the charter under which it was incorporated, Cornell University is required to give instruction in agriculture. Accordingly, the university has, since it was first opened, devoted its large farm of over 200 acres to purposes of experiment in cultivation and in dairying. Though no tuition is required in this department, the number of students has always been small, and now numbers about twenty-five, or one in seventy-two of all the students in the university. Notwithstanding the small number of students, the university has maintained a large corps of instructors, and has carried on the work of the department at great expense, achieving scientific results of great practical value and distributing valuable information to the farmers of New-York State and of the country.

In an interview, Prof. Roberts, who is director of the College of Agriculture, had this to say of its work: "The entrance requirements for the course in agriculture are as high as those for any scientific course in the university, and hereafter a knowledge of Latin will be required, not so much for technical value as for its worth as mental discipline. The average person is apt to think of the agricultural department as confining itself to the needs of the typical farmer's life, but in reality no course in the university is more liberal. The first two years of the course are devoted to laying a broad basis in general scientific knowledge for the specialization of the two following years. Though the department has all the land it needs for its experiments, it requires larger buildings and more complete equipment, a want of which the university is at present unable to supply.

"Two years ago an appropriation of $50,000 was granted by the State Legislature to erect a building for the dairy department. A small building of white stone has been erected, and is intended to form one wing of the completed agricultural building, which will be erected as soon as sufficient funds can be secured. There is at present a bill before the Assembly for an appropriation of $250,000 to erect a building in which will be located the departments of veterinary science, agriculture, and horticulture. If this is granted, Cornell will have, perhaps, the best-equipped school of agriculture in the country. Two years ago, for the first time, short courses in agriculture and dairy husbandry were offered, extending through the Winter term. These courses were found to be very successful. They have been continued, and are now taken advantage of by many practical farmers and dairymen, who have not the time or preparation for a longer course."

NEWS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Plans of the Trustees of the University Press—A Bust of Lincoln.

The Trustees of the Columbia University Press are giving careful attention to the development of their work on the broadest scale, and it is hoped that during 1895 at least half a dozen important works will appear with the imprint of the press. The Trustees are enabled to announce that they have received a gift of $10,000 to be applied to the purposes of the press. With this fund the Trustees will be able to carry out their intentions of publishing certain works which, while important contributions to science, would not, in all probability, be financially profitable.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster has presented the library with a handsome statuette of Abraham Lincoln, after the original in Edinburgh, which was erected to commemorate the valor of our Scottish allies.

Under the auspices of Columbia a course of free lectures, entitled "Talks upon Spanish History," will be given in the great hall of Cooper Union by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith. The lectures will be fully illustrated and will begin to-morrow evening.

The class of '90 held its ninth annual dinner last week at the Ricadonna. The presentation of a silver cup to the son of Albert Brace Patton of Chattanooga, Tenn., as being the first male child born to a regularly-graduated members of the class, formed an interesting feature of the evening's festivities.

The Trustees will hold their regular monthly meeting this afternoon, in the council room of Hamilton Hall. It is expected that McKim, Mead & White will submit the detailed design of one of the new buildings to the consideration of the Trustees.

It has been decided that after the 1st of April no work will be given to the seniors in the School of Mines, but that they will be allowed all their time for their work.

At the regular meeting of the Shakespeare Society, the following officers were elected: President—E. H. Daly; Vice President—J. M. Proskauer; Secretary—W. S. Cherry; Treasurer—J. H. Denning.

Prof. Weir having finished his lectures, Prof. W. T. Bull began his course in surgery last week.

The following students have been elected officers of the Barnard Literary Society: President—W. D. Street, '95; Vice President—W. O. Gennert, '95; Secretary—R. B. Pomroy, '98; Critic—S. S. Seward.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Jan. 31, the day of prayer for colleges, was marked by special devotional observances. In the morning Prof. T. G. Darling, D. D., of the Auburn Theological Seminary, delivered a practical address before the students, basing his remarks upon Matthew, xiii., 12: "For whosoever hath to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath." In the afternoon there was a prayer meeting in the college chapel.

The midyear examinations are over, and the work of the new semester has begun. There is a special interest taken in scientific work this year, all the classes of that department being unusually large.

The close of examinations was celebrated Tuesday evening in the college gymnasium by a relaxation party for which the wits of the students were taxed to the utmost, the result being an evening of pure fun and frolic.

A lecture on "The Philosophies of Seneca and Lucretius" will be given Monday evening in Concert Hall by Miss Mary E. Case, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Normal College News.

On Feb. 14 President Thomas Hunter will have rendered twenty-five years of faithful service to Normal College. The associate alumnae, appreciating this fact, have arranged for a reception to him on that day, from 8 to 11 o'clock, in the college chapel. Addresses will be made by Mayor Strong, Chancellor MacCracken of the New-York University, President Low of Columbia, and other men prominent in the educational world. The President of the alumnae, Mrs. John I. Northrup, will preside. The Committee on Arrangements is composed of the following women: Mrs. Williams, Chairman; Mrs. Daniel Hays, Mrs. A. J. Elias, Mrs. Otto Horwitz, Mrs. A. F. Gage, Mrs. F. W. Perry, Misses M. A. Requa, C. Metzgar, N. F. Haynes, F. Boeser, H. A. Roberts, K. D. Blake, M. J. Peerson, S. Friend, L. Kupfer, A. B. Winner, A. M. Fettretch, N. Mott, A. Guilbert, E. Clark, W. Phillips, E. I. Conant, H. G. Cone, B. B. Davis, L. H. Wood, S. McClelland, C. M. Peters, Treasurer, and M. F. Randolph, Secretary.

The alumnae will hold an "at home" on Feb. 8 in the library.

New-York City College.

The second collegiate term began last Wednesday, after a recess of two days.

For the last three weeks almost every member of the senior class has been canvassing for his especial candidate for the Presidency of the class. The election for this, as well as other class offices, will come off this Friday.

Fearful of being interfered with by the freshmen, the "sophs" are secretly arranging the details of their annual dinner.

Robert Miller, the Assemblyman who introduced the bill for a new site and college before the Assembly two weeks ago, has arranged for its public hearing before the Cities Committee on Feb. 5. It is probable that a committee from the Faculty will go to Albany.

An effort is being made by some energetic members of the junior class to publish The Microcosm, the college annual, this year; 1891 was the year of its publication.

Union Theological Seminary.

Rabbi Gottheil delivered a most interesting address in the chapel last Monday evening before a large audience of students on "The Early Preachers."

The day of prayer for colleges was observed last Thursday in the college by the assembling of all the students in the chapel to listen to the addresses of Mr. Leonard, International Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Mr. Hamilton, President of the Students' Movement, and the Rev. Dr. Webster of the Church of the Covenant.

At the monthly conference of all the students last Wednesday evening they were addressed by Dr. Jessup, who has just returned from Assyria, where he has labored for many years.

In the North Carolina Mountains.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C., Feb. 3.—The weather is delightful here, and there are many visitors who are making the most of it. The Mountain Park Hotel and bathing establishment, under the management of Messrs. Doolittle & Boden, who came here from the Spring House at Richfield Springs, are doing a larger business than ever before.

A large orchestra arrived from Philadelphia last week and there have been two informal hops in the ballroom. An enjoyable musicale was given on Wednesday evening, in which Miss Reynolds, Miss O'Donohue, Miss Garrard, Miss Emmons, Dr. Leclercq, Mr. Sutterlee, and Mr. Napheys assisted. Miss O'Donohue, who is a daughter of City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue of New-York, has a beautiful soprano voice.

Following are some of the guests at the hotel: From New-York—Mrs. C. M. McCorkle, Miss Garrard, Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Henderson and son and maid, Mrs. Charles A. Rapallo, Miss Elsie Dyar, Miss Louisa S. Gilbert, Mr. Clifford Putnam, Mr. H. F. Myers, Mr. Thomas Newman, Mrs. J. R. Woods, Mr. H. S. Woods, Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick, Mr. E. J. Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Crawford, Mrs. William Bliss, Miss Bliss, Miss Anita Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Van Clief and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alford, Mr. E. P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Irving and family. From Philadelphia—Mr. Henry Cope, Miss Esther S. Stokes, Miss Martha C. Smith, Mr. Robert H. Foerderer, Mr. John F. Huneker, Mr. Fred W. Sutterlee, Mr. John M. Fenlin, Mr. Edward C. Napheys, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Y. England, Mr. J. W. England, Mr. J. S. W. Holton. From Boston—Mrs. Henry Emmons, Miss Mary Olive Emmons, Mrs. Winfield S. Hutchinson, Mr. Harold Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Lamson; Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell of Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Julia S. Reynolds of Elmira, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Peter McNeil of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. H. A. McKelvey, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. E. P. Judd and the Rev. Dr. Watson L. Phillips, New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Briggs, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Walworth, and Miss Lewis of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Mills of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Mary C. Wilson of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Whitely of Indianapolis, Ind.

Against the Covert Copyright Bill.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Copyright League, held in this city on Friday, Edmund Clarence Stedman, President of the league, in the Chair, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Copyright League unanimously disapprove of the amendment to the Copyright law proposed in the Covert bill, (H. R., 8,407,) in the shape in which it has been reported from the House Committee on Patents, providing, as it does, an indeterminate penalty, which would practically destroy the efficiency of the entire copyright system.

But the council will heartily concur in an amendment which will be a protection against excessive damages while properly safeguarding the interests of copyright proprietors.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:07|Sun sets...5:22|Moon sets...2:28

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:18	2:50	8:45	8:55
Governors Island	2:45	3:00	9:25	9:24
Hell Gate	4:38	4:53	10:53	10:52

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 4.		
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 5.		
Ems, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	......	1:30 P. M.
Schleswig, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Azores	......	......
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 8.		
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
Regulus, Jamaica	......	......

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Feb. 4.—England, London, Jan. 20; France, London, Jan. 14; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; Runic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 31; Alvena, Port au Prince, Jan. 30; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Panama, Havana, Feb. 1; Rhynland, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 23; Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 22; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 30; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, Jan. 31; Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 2.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—Principia, Dundee, Jan. 24; Wittekind, Bremen, Jan. 27.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—Taormina, Hamburg, Jan. 25.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Feb. 3.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon Brown & Co. East of lightship at 3:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Langan, Antwerp Jan. 20, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Jan. 12, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Attali, (Br.,) Nicholas, Antwerp Jan. 18, ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Dalton, (Br.,) Barton, Rio de Janeiro Jan. 11, with coffee and one passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Matanzas Jan. 22, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Crosby, Tampico Jan. 23, with mdse. to W. Johnston, (L't'd.) Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Linda, for Newport News; Handel, for Liverpool; Lisbonense, for Para, &c.; San Marcos, for Galveston; Pawnee, for Philadelphia; United States SS Castine, for —; Greece, for London.

Ship Mastley Hall, for False Point, India.

Brig Carib, for Porto Cortez, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Nantucket New South Shoal Light Vessel, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that Light Vessel No. 58 has broken adrift from her moorings, about 12 miles south-southwesterly of Davis New South Shoal. She will be replaced at the earliest practicable moment. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 34, No. 116, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Second Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 74.

The following Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Establishment, Third District: The nun and can buoys in New-York upper and lower bays have been taken up on account of heavy floating ice. Positions will be marked by spar buoys until the Spring, when due notice will be given of the replacing of the nun and can buoys.

By Cable.

BREMEN, Feb. 3.—SS Weser, (Ger.,) Capt. Burusse, from New-York Jan. 19, arr. here to-day.

LIZARD, Feb. 3.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Geffroy, from New-York Jan. 26 for Havre, passed here to-day.

PAUILLAC, Feb. 3.—SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York Jan. 12, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

SCILLY, Feb. 3.—SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from Havre for New-York, passed here to-day.

INCOME TAX OF ARMY OFFICERS

An Opinion that Commutation and Mileage Are Part of Their Income.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Most army officers are exercised over the opinion of the Attorney General in relation to the income tax, as applied to the army and navy. The question presented to the Secretary of War was whether army officers receiving salaries above $4,000 a year were subject to the tax. The Attorney General rendered the opinion that not only were officers receiving this pay liable to taxation, but all officers whose perquisites brought the income above $4,000 were subject to a tax for the excess, in accordance with law. This opinion means that the commutation of quarters and the mileage allowed officers are included in computing an income. Ordinarily, only Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Colonels who had served ten years and more would have an income of more than $4,000 per year. With the amount allowed officers for quarters and the annual sum paid officers who travel on Government business, the list will include all officers of the rank of Major and above, and some Captains.

The army officers feel that this opinion does them great injustice, inasmuch as a Major or a Lieutenant Colonel at a post receives his quarters without expense to himself. The value of these quarters is not included in his annual income. In the case of officers of like rank stationed in cities, or where they are obliged to rent residences, the allowance for quarters will be added to make up a taxable income. The officer in command of Washington Barracks, for instance, will have only his excess of salary upon which to pay a tax. A Colonel stationed in the War Department is obliged to rent a house which costs $100 per month, and he receives $50 for such purpose. This latter allowance is subject to the 2 per cent. deduction as a tax. A Colonel at a post receives a spacious mansion without cost or tax.

Gen. Schofield is allowed something like $80 per month for a residence, a sum, of course, not calculated to pay for a house of a style and in the neighborhood where an officer of Gen. Schofield's position would care to live. This $80 per month is to be added to the $2,500 excess of that officer's income, which is taxable.

Gen. Miles, of the same rank as Gen. Schofield, receives his quarters at Governors Island without cost, and the only tax is on his surplus salary. Of course the 4 cents per mile received by Gen. Miles will be taxed, as well as the mileage of Gen. Schofield and all other officers of the army. Army officers insist that commutation of quarters and mileage are in the nature of reimbursements, and in most cases the allowance does not nearly compensate the officer for expenditure in behalf of the Government.

TO-DAY'S SALES OF REALTY.

The auction sales of realty set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 98 Varick Street, east side, between Watts and Broome Streets, 21.7 by 70, three-story and basement brick-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,660.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 153 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,420.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Mch.13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30 AM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines. From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.

Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A.M. New-York, Feb. 13, 11 A.M.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Rhynland, Feb. 13, 8 AM. West'nl'd, Feb. 20, 2 PM.

International Navigation Company, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

OCEANIC, via Honolulu.........Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.........March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.........March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.........March 26, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.........March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.........March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.........Genoa
Werra.........April 13.........Genoa
Fulda.........April 27.........Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.........Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Tu., Feb.5, 6 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb.19, 6 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb.26, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch.12, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch.19, 7 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Mch.26, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 AM.
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 AM.

SPRING SAILING, 1895,
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Trave, Tues., April 16
Lahn, Tues., April 23
Saale, Tues., April 30
Ems, Sat., May 4
Havel, Tues., May 7
Trave, Tues., May 14
Lahn, Tues., May 21
Saale, Tues., May 28
Ems, Sat., June 1
Havel, Tues., June 4
Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Trave, Tues., June 11
Lahn, Tues., June 18
Aller, Tues., June 25
Ems, Sat., June 29
Havel, Tues., July 2

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLATIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat.. Feb. 16, 9 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 23, 2 P.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

Have a limited number of berths for sale at reduced rates for the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, and Naples.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba, Feb. 9.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

SEMINOLE.........Monday, Feb. 4
IROQUOIS.........Wednesday, Feb. 6
CHEROKEE.........Friday, Feb. 8

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester.	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	††New-London & Providence.	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence.	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester.	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.	New-London & Providence.	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence.	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester.	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence.	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester.	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence.	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect January 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P M daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA **NORWICH LINE**

Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AN ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, DESCRIBING MY NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT, COLONIAL HOUSES IN 87TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST, MAILED ON APPLICATION. THREE ALREADY SOLD. PRICE FOR REMAINING THREE, ONLY $32,000. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES ALL THE WEEK. SUNDAYS FROM 1 TO 6. HOUSES ARE PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, APPOINTMENTS, AND FINISH.

BUILT AND FOR SALE BY CHARLES BUEK, COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. WILLIAM H. PICKEN, plaintiff, against IRA EDGAR RIDER and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 21st day of January, 1895, and duly entered and filed in the above-entitled action on the 23d of January, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 14th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land (together with the building and improvements thereon erected,) situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, (formerly town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being lot known and designated by the number thirty-eight (38) on block number fifteen (15) on a map entitled, "Map of Section C of North New-York, Town of Morrisania, Westchester County, S. N. Y.," dated Morrisania, November 10th, 1866; compiled and drawn from Mr. Findlay's map of 1866 by R. Henwood, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the first day of April, 1867; and said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Willis Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence eastwardly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the aforesaid southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 23d, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.
EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja24-2awTh&M

SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. ARNOUX, plaintiff, against AMY C. PHYFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 31st day of January, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of South Fifth Avenue, (formerly Laurens Street,) distant one hundred and forty-eight feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of South Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of Houston Street, running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with South Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Houston Street seventy-five feet to South Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along South Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being known and described as Lot No. 108 on a map of certain property of the heirs of Henry A. Coster, deceased, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, in the month of November, 1826, which map is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and marked No. 60. Being the same premises conveyed to William Campbell by Alexander N. Gunn and wife, by deed dated May 5th, 1849, and recorded the same day in Liber 519 of Conveyances, Page 465, except so much thereof as has been taken for the widening of South Fifth Avenue. The said premises lie in Section 2, Block 525, on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1895.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City.
f4-2aw3wM&F&f26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against PETER L. SCHOPP and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, Auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, eighty-three feet and nine inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet and nine inches to the easterly side of Third Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. The strip of land upon the rear of said premises, one foot nine inches wide, being subject to the covenants running with the land as to obstruction of light to the adjacent building, as expressed in a deed bearing date September 30, 1889, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2,258 of Conveyances, Page 155; and the front store in the building upon said premises being subject to a certain lease made by Nicholas Mehrhof to Michael McFarland and Hugh Judge, dated September 2, 1892, recorded in said Register's office, in Section 6 of Conveyances, Liber 10, Page 640.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1895.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
T. & S. H. FITCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. f4-2aw3wM&Th

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against PETER L. SCHOPP and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, Auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue distant twenty-five feet and nine inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence easterly, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet and nine inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet and nine inches to the easterly side of Third Avenue; and thence northerly, along said easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; the strip of land upon the rear of said premises, one foot nine inches wide, being subject to the covenants running with the land as to obstruction of light to the adjacent building, as expressed in a deed bearing date September 30, 1889, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2,258 of Conveyances, Page 155.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1895.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
T. & S. H. FITCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. f4-2aw3wM&Th

SEVENTIETH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE HUDSON RIVER BANK, plaintiff, against JAMES R. BREEN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventieth Street, distant four hundred and eighty-six (486) feet two (2) inches west from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventieth Street, nineteen (19) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Seventieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventieth Street, nineteen (19) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 26th, 1895.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 54 William Street, New-York City, N. Y. ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.

AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.

Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. **AGENT.**

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. **APPRAISER.**

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, CITY property; sums to suit; second mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate, 177 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

HIGH-CLASS COUNTRY PROPERTIES FOR sale and rent; registered free. MILLS & WHITEHOUSE, 17 East 42d St. Telephone call, 104—38th St.

VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME.—Good stable; large grounds; sale, lease, exchange; price $20,000. Photographs at CONDIT'S, 67 West 23d. OTHERS ALL DIRECTIONS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

Peremptory Sale

OF THE

Superb 5th Av. Cor. Property

No. 929 Fifth Av.

S. E. Corner 74th St.,

With Magnificent extended view over the finest part of Central Park,

4-story Brownstone Residence, 60.2x125; lot 102.2x150.

ALSO

The very elegant stable and lot

Nos. 120 to 124 East 75th St.,

bet. 4th and Lexington Avenues,

2-story stable, (with riding ring,) 80x about 95; lot 125x102.2 ft.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St. and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone No. 1,442 Cortlandt.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT, $25 TO $30.

These exceptionally desirable apartments of 7 handsomely-decorated rooms will be so maintained that small families may make leases without fear of the annoyances incidental to many apartment buildings; flats will be furnished under a 2 years' lease to thoroughly-responsible parties. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St., or 7 Wall St.

A BACHELOR APARTMENT OR STUDIO OF two rooms and bath to let, at 24 East 42d St.; immediate possession; rent low. Apply on premises or to
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Two fine apartments, large, light rooms, one corner.
HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 57th St. and 7th Av.
Connected with hotel and accessible to dining room. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT, $25 TO $30.

These exceptionally desirable apartments of 7 handsomely-decorated rooms will be so maintained that small families may make leases without fear of the annoyance incidental to many apartment buildings. Flats will be furnished under a two years' lease to thoroughly responsible parties. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St., or 7 Wall St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT.—Beautifully situated on the Ledge, at Twilight Park, in the Catskills; fully furnished cottage for the season; kitchen and modern improvements; privileges of clubhouse, bowling alleys, &c. Inquire OSCAR P. WILLMANN, 82 Times Building, New-York City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BROKERS' OFFICES.—Choice ground-floor-office, 72 Broadway, running through to New St., situated directly between Arcade and Stock Exchange; also smaller offices and suites, $200 up; elevator, steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR ARCHITECTS, estates, and business which seeks quiet surroundings; in a central location; near Madison Square. Apply, by letter, to J. W. L., 40 West 34th St.

NO. 12 FOURTH AV.

First story, Store and Basement to rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

8TH AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 34TH ST., large store. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1894.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the GEORGE V. HECKER COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.—It appearing to the satisfaction of this court from the petition of Josiah W. Wentworth, Edward P. Slevin, John V. Hecker, and Daniel E. Eldridge and their affidavits thereto annexed filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on October 29th, 1894, that the George V. Hecker Company is a corporation created under the laws of this State; that they form a majority of the Directors of the corporation; that for the reasons stated in the petition they deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

Now, on motion of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, the attorneys for the petitioners, ordered, that all persons interested in the said George V. Hecker Company show cause before John M. Gitterman, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee, at his office, 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, why the said George V. Hecker Company should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New-York, once in each of the six weeks immediately preceding the 11th day of March, 1895. Enter,
ja28-1aw6wM GEO. C. BARRETT, J.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. FITZGERALD against HARVEY M. LAFOLLETTE, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New-York County.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1894.

WOOLSEY CARMALT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Harvey M. LaFollette: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 19th day of January, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County at New-York City.—Dated New-York, January 19th, 1895.

WOOLSEY CARMALT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City.
ja21-1aw6wM

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—JOHN KEENAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET KEENAN, Thomas Francis Keenan, Bernard Keon Keenan, John Keenan, Joseph Patrick Keenan, Bernard Keenan, Catharine Smith and William Smith, her husband; Edward Keenan, Ellen Keenan, and Mary Keenan, and the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees or executors or administrators or creditors of Bernard Keenan, Thomas Keenan, James Anthony, Jane Anthony, Thomas York, Elizabeth Smith, (the family name Smith being a fictitious name, the true family name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being a daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) and Ann Jones, (the family name Jones being a fictitious name, the true family name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being the daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees or executors or administrators or creditors of John Keenan, deceased; Rose Keenan, wife or widow of Bernard Keenan, one of the defendants above named, the name Rose being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Lillie Keenan, wife of the defendant Thomas Keenan, the name Lillie being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Violet York, wife of the defendant Thomas York, the name Violet being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Matthew Smith, husband of the defendant Elizabeth Smith, the name Matthew Smith being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Mark Jones, husband of the defendant Ann Jones, the name Mark Jones being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—In partition.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 8, 1895.

HOLCOMB, MARTIN & WEIL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 51 Chambers St., New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Bernard Keenan, Edward Keenan, Ellen Keenan, and Mary Keenan, and the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees or executors or administrators or creditors of Bernard Keenan, James Anthony, Elizabeth Smith, (the family name Smith being a fictitious name, the true family name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being a daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) and Ann Jones, (the family name Jones being a fictitious name, the true family name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being the daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees or executors or administrators or creditors of John Keenan, deceased; Rose Keenan, wife or widow of Bernard Keenan, one of the defendants above named, the name Rose being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Lillie Keenan, wife of the defendant Thomas Keenan, the name Lillie being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Violet York, wife of the defendant Thomas York, the name Violet being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Matthew Smith, husband of the defendant Elizabeth Smith, the name Matthew Smith being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Mark Jones, husband of the defendant Ann Jones, the name Mark Jones being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 26th day of January, 1895, and on that day filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House at the City of New-York and State of New-York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 9th day of January, 1895.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for the sale of the following-described property, in the City, County, and State of New-York, to wit: A plot of land on the southwesterly corner of 130th Street and Lenox Avenue, being ninety-nine feet and eleven inches in front on Lenox Avenue and in the rear, and seventy feet in depth on 130th Street and on the other side. And, also, the house and lot known by the street number 104 West 130th Street, being situate on the southerly side of 130th Street, distant eighty-eight feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 130th Street, and being fourteen feet in width in front and rear and ninety-nine feet and eleven inches in depth on each side.—New-York, 26 January, 1895.

HOLCOMB, MARTIN & WEIL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City, N. Y. ja28-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—HERMAN COHEN, plaintiff, against L. LINDSEY FOUNTAINE and MARY FOUNTAINE, his wife, [said name Mary being fictitious,] her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; Oscar E. A. Wiessner, Margareta Wiessner, Caroline Schoch, Feodor Weber, Aron Wohlgemuth, Daniel Utzman, John Babst, Frank Werner, John Leyden, Ferdinand Wunderlich, Mary Schuler, Andrew Treubig, Philip Schwab, Valentine Pfenning, Catharine Meyer, Eugene Gabet, John Gutjahr, John H. Reilly, Herman Strauss, Alexander Kühn, John George Weber, Samuel Guggenheimer, and Mary Breidenbach, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., December 17th, 1894.

MAURICE RAPP,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 167 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, L. Lindsey Fountaine and Mary Fountaine: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of January, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, New-York City, on the 11th day of January, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 11, 1895.

MAURICE RAPP,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 167 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. ja14-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

BAUER, ELISABETHA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMMA DOLL, Carl Bauer, Otto Bauer, Barbara Bauer, Fredrick Bauer, Katharine Bauer, Frank Bauer, and to all persons interested in the estate of Elisabetha Bauer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifth (5th) day of March, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedrich Bauer and Jacob Doll, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
ja14-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHARLES P. ROSS, as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas L. Raymond, deceased; Sophie V. Reynolds, and to all persons interested in the estate of Samuel Dietz, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of AUGUSTUS C. FRANSIOLI, as executor under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
f4-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE L. YOUMANS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William G. Bussey, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1894. PIERRE VAN ALSTYNE, Administrator. o29-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVINIA A. VORIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1894. WALTER H. CRITTENDEN, Executor. d17-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to J. T. APLEY, J. Bemak, Park Avenue Hotel, Dodd, Mead & Co., A. A. Davis, G. S. Hubbard, American Naturalist, Geological Society of America, Theodore C. Williams, Clinton N. Sterry, Thomas Sterry, Louis Hopkins, Charles B. Clarke, Mrs. Edmund Barnard, Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mrs. Henry Archbald, Mrs. George C. Sterry, James Douglas, Seminary of Quebec, Sheltering Arms Hospital, McGill College, George Iles, B. G. Harrington, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, J. Washington Hunt, Mrs. —— Hunt, widow of decedent, and to all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Sterry Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth (15th) day of March, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James Douglas, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ja28-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, Helen B. Butler, Sarah E. Mead, and John B. Mitchell, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick S. Tallmadge of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of November, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia L. Tallmadge, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja21-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the first day of November, 1894. MARY A. CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK, and EDWARD A. CRUIKSHANK, Executors. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n5-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER N. DE GRAUW, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, Room 119, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1894.—ROBERT P. LEE, FRED L. DE GRAUW, Executors.—ROBERT P. LEE, Jr., Attorney for the Executors, 115 Broadway, New-York City. d24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HERRLICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Wilder, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1894. WILLIAM T. ELSING, Executor. WILLIAM R. WILDER, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar St., New-York City. 1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, Executor. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executor, 122 Bowery, New-York City. ja14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLIFFORD ELY KITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cornelius Doremus, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. FRANCES E. KITCHELL, Administratrix. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS R. BLAIR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James O'Neill, attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of January, 1895. WILLIAM BLAIR, Executor. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway. ja14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the seventh day of January, 1895. FREDERICK S. PARKER, Executor. TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Executor, 15 Wall Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CONBOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 190 West 10th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of November, 1894. JOHN H. CONBOY, Executor. J. A. McCREERY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. n5-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ELLIOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 371 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1894. JOHN G. ELLIOTT, Executor. CHARLES AUSTIN McMAHON, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New-York City. s17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Siegel, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of P. H. Vernon, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1894. KATE J. SIEGEL, Surviving Executrix. P. H. VERNON, Attorney for Executrix, 111 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA M. BUEB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith and Martin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July, next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of December, 1894. EDWARD JANSEN, OTTO J. BUEB, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. d31-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE AMY MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Delaney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1895. OSCAR CLARK MILLER, Administrator. EDWARD G. DELANEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York. ja28-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER NEELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July, 1895, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1894. WILLIAM J. NEELY, JANE NEELY, Executors. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 147 Nassau Street, New-York City. d31-1aw6mM